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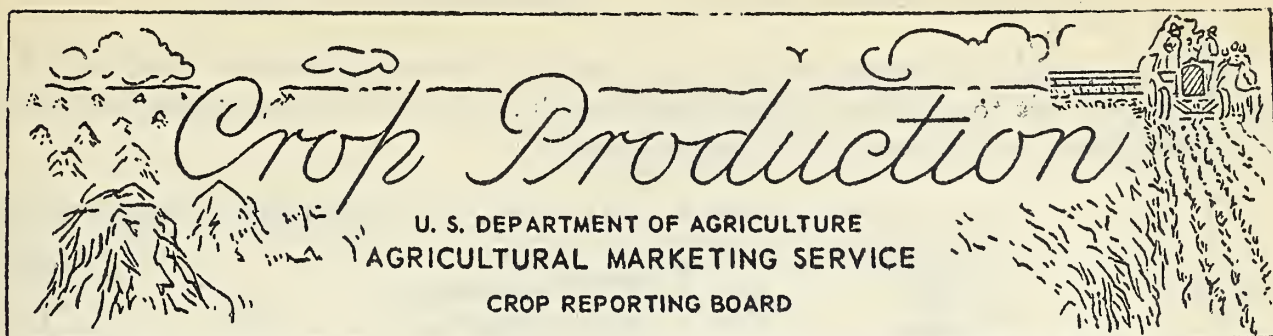
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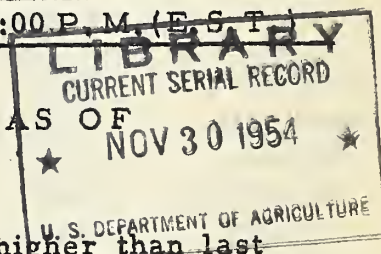
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November 10, 1954

3:00 P. M. (E. S. T.)

UNITED STATES CROP SUMMARY AS OF  
NOVEMBER 1, 1954



The all-crop production prospect is slightly higher than last month, but about 3 percent less than last year.

Soybeans are estimated at 338 million bushels, up 2 percent from October 1, up 29 percent from last year, and an all time high.

Corn is estimated at 2,939 million bushels, slightly less than October 1, and 7.5 percent less than last year.

Milk and egg production set new high records for October.

INCREASES in production during October are estimated for soybeans, sorghum grain, potatoes, tobacco, sugarcane for sugar and seed, pears, grapes, commercial apples and pecans.

DECREASES in production during October are estimated for corn, sugar beets, rice, dry beans, peanuts and cranberries.

Sorghum Grain is estimated at 163.4 million bushels, up 11 percent from October 1, and up 50 percent from last year.

Rice is estimated at 58.5 million 100-pound bags, about 5 percent less than October 1, but the largest crop on record.

Potatoes are estimated at 346,943,000 bushels, up slightly from October 1, but 7 percent less than last year.

Pecans are estimated at 96,600,000 pounds, up 6 percent from October 1, but 54 percent less than last year.



# CROP PRODUCTION, NOVEMBER 1, 1954

The Crop Reporting Board of the Agricultural Marketing Service makes the following report for the United States from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

CROP	YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION (In Thousands)		
	Average		Preliminary	Average		Preliminary
	1943-52	1953	1954 1/	1943-52	1953	1954 1/
Corn, all . . . . . bu.	35.7	39.6	36.7	3,057,464	3,176,615	2,938,713
Wheat, all. . . . . bu.	17.0	17.3	17.9	1,121,506	1,168,536	959,258
Winter. . . . . bu.	17.7	18.8	20.4	832,977	877,511	775,900
All spring . . . bu.	15.0	13.9	11.7	288,529	291,025	183,358
Durum. . . . . bu.	13.9	7.0	5.1	35,486	12,967	7,963
Other spring. bu.	15.2	14.6	12.5	253,044	278,058	175,395
Oats. . . . . bu.	33.3	30.9	35.9	1,316,359	1,216,416	1,506,213
Barley . . . . . bu.	25.3	28.2	28.5	274,955	241,015	367,092
Rye . . . . . bu.	11.9	13.0	13.7	22,149	17,998	23,293
Flaxseed. . . . . bu.	9.3	8.4	7.3	37,232	36,813	39,989
Rice. . . . . 100 lb. bag	2/2,172	2/2,460	2/2,447	37,022	52,529	58,534
Sorghum grain. . . bu.	18.2	17.8	18.3	134,600	109,022	163,354
Cotton . . . . . bale	2/272.1	2/324.2	2/329	12,448	16,465	13,206
Hay, All . . . . . ton	1.37	1.42	1.39	101,959	105,300	105,787
Wild . . . . . ton	.85	.82	.76	12,423	12,216	10,874
Alfalfa. . . . . ton	2.21	2.19	2.14	35,759	44,374	48,628
Clover and timothy 3/. ton	1.41	1.44	1.42	31,236	29,851	27,997
Lespedeza . ton	1.05	.89	.71	6,851	4,129	3,654
Beans, dry edible . . . . . 100 lb. bag	2/1,037	2/1,296	2/1,161	17,600	18,114	18,357
Peas, dry field . . . . . 100 lb. bag	2/1,238	2/1,279	2/1,338	5,519	3,350	3,868
Soybeans for . . . . . beans . . . . . bu.	19.9	18.3	19.5	230,649	262,341	337,990
Peanuts 4/ . . . . . lb.	742	1,031	708	1,979,865	1,588,415	1,071,415
Potatoes . . . . . bu.	202.3	247.8	251.2	409,027	373,711	346,943
Sweetpotatoes . . . bu.	92.9	97.2	84.8	50,637	33,974	29,285
Tobacco . . . . . lb.	1,183	1,259	1,321	2,033,432	2,057,221	2,156,034
Sugarcane for sugar & seed . . ton	20.3	22.1	21.7	6,458	7,661	6,883
Sugar beets. . . . . tnn	13.7	16.2	15.7	9,877	12,084	13,782
Hops. . . . . lb.	1,385	1,488	1,564	53,686	41,803	43,488
Pasture . . . . . pct.	5/ 75	5/ 52	5/ 69	---	---	---

1/Estimates for wheat, oats, barley, rye, flaxseed, hay, dry field peas, and hops are not based on current indications, but are carried forward from previous reports. 2/Pounds. 3/Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay. 4/Picked and threshed. 5/Condition November 1.



# CROP PRODUCTION, NOVEMBER 1, 1954

CROP	PRODUCTION (In Thousands)		
	Average	1953	Preliminary
	1943-52		1954 1/
Apples, Commercial crop . . . . . bu.	2/105,802	92,877	103,716
Peaches . . . . . bu.	2/ 66,596	2/64,473	61,252
Pears . . . . . bu.	2/ 30,466	29,081	30,327
Grapes . . . . . ton	2/ 2,951	2,696	2,705
Cherries (12 States) . . . . . ton	2/ 200	224	192
Apricots ( 3 States) . . . . . ton	2/ 221	243	160
Cranberries (5 States) . . . . . bbl.	2/ 787	1,203	974
Pecans . . . . . lb.	133,575	211,660	96,600

## MONTHLY MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

MONTH	MILK			EGGS		
	Average	1953	1954	Average	1953	1954
	1943-52			1943-52		
	Million pounds			Millions		
September . . . . .	9,156	9,306	9,391	3,597	4,190	4,604
October . . . . .	8,558	8,878	9,002	3,624	4,600	4,994
Jan.-Oct. Incl. . .	100,783	103,953	106,563	49,376	51,681	54,031

1/Estimates for peaches, cherries, and apricots are not based on current indications, but are carried forward from previous reports.

2/Includes some quantities not harvested.



## CROP PRODUCTION, NOVEMBER 1, 1954.

## ACREAGE

CROP	Harvested		For harvest	
	Average	1953	1954	1954
	1943-52			percent
				of 1953
	Thousands			
Corn, all . . . . .	85,820	80,279	80,164	100.0
Wheat, all. . . . .	66,025	67,608	53,726	79.5
Winter. . . . .	46,716	46,681	38,090	81.6
All spring . . . . .	19,309	20,927	15,636	74.7
Durum . . . . .	2,585	1,865	1,564	83.9
Other spring . . . . .	16,724	19,062	14,072	73.8
Oats. . . . .	39,526	39,358	41,980	106.7
Barley . . . . .	10,960	8,534	12,885	151.0
Rye . . . . .	1,867	1,382	1,706	123.4
Flaxseed. . . . .	3,996	4,380	5,507	125.7
Rice. . . . .	1,695	2,135	2,392	112.0
Sorghum grain. . . . .	7,254	6,137	8,938	145.6
Cotton . . . . .	21,823	24,341	19,285	79.2
Hay, all . . . . .	74,629	73,918	75,984	102.8
Wild . . . . .	14,541	14,819	14,380	97.0
Alfalfa. . . . .	16,196	20,269	22,716	112.1
Clover & timothy 1/. . . . .	22,208	20,761	19,717	95.0
Lespedeza . . . . .	6,521	4,653	5,174	111.2
Beans, dry edible. . . . .	1,725	1,398	1,581	113.1
Peas, dry field . . . . .	443	262	289	110.3
Soybeans for beans. . . . .	11,559	14,366	17,329	120.6
Peanuts 2/ . . . . .	2,762	1,541	1,513	98.2
Potatoes . . . . .	2,138	1,508	1,381	91.6
Sweetpotatoes . . . . .	547	350	346	98.8
Tobacco . . . . .	1,717	1,634	1,632	99.9
Sugarcane for sugar & seed . . . . .	318	346	316	91.5
Sugar beets . . . . .	716	745	879	118.0
Broomcorn . . . . .	268	251	206	82.3
Hops . . . . .	39	28	28	98.9

1/Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay. 2/Picked and threshed.

APPROVED:

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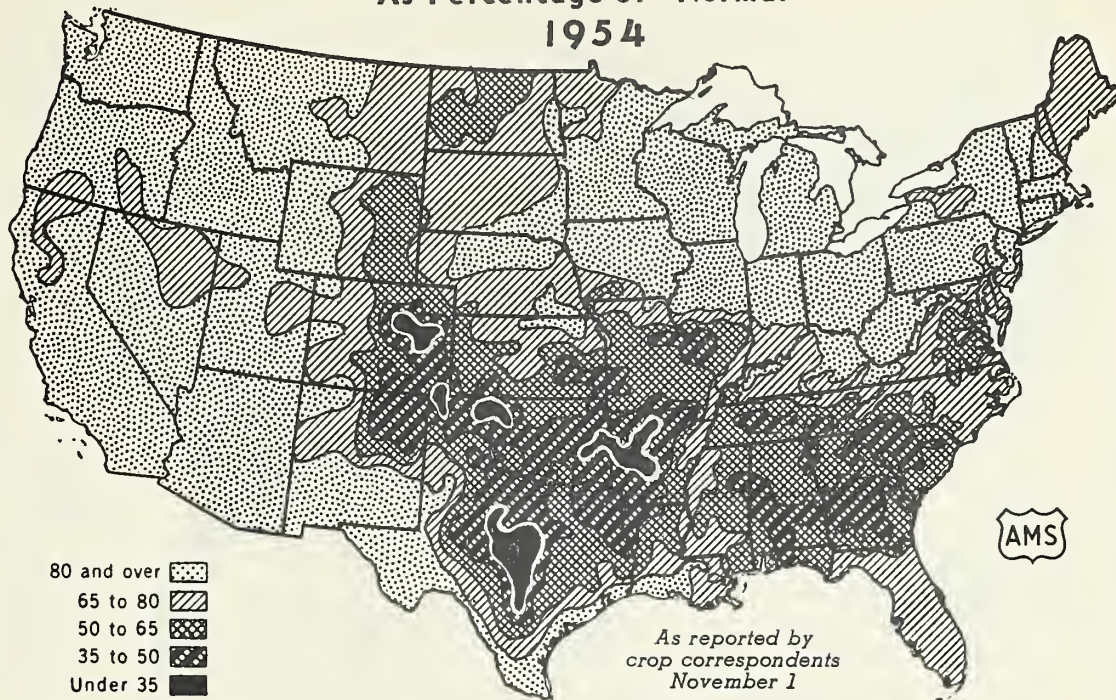
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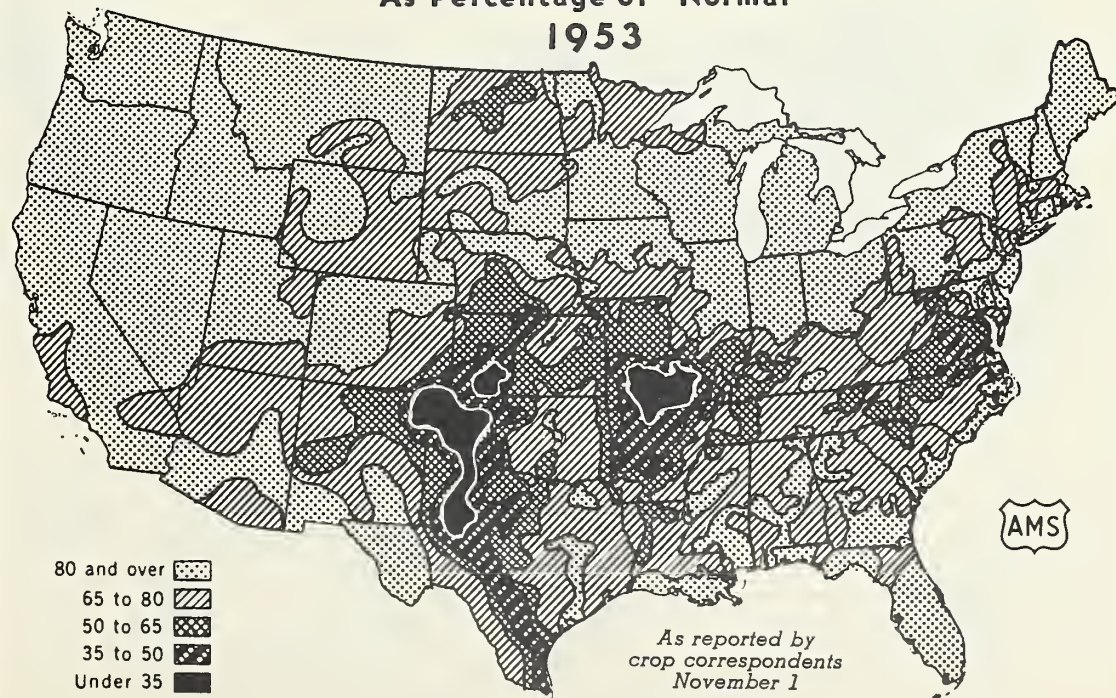
# YIELD PER ACRE OF ALL CROPS As Percentage of "Normal" 1954



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# YIELD PER ACRE OF ALL CROPS As Percentage of "Normal" 1953



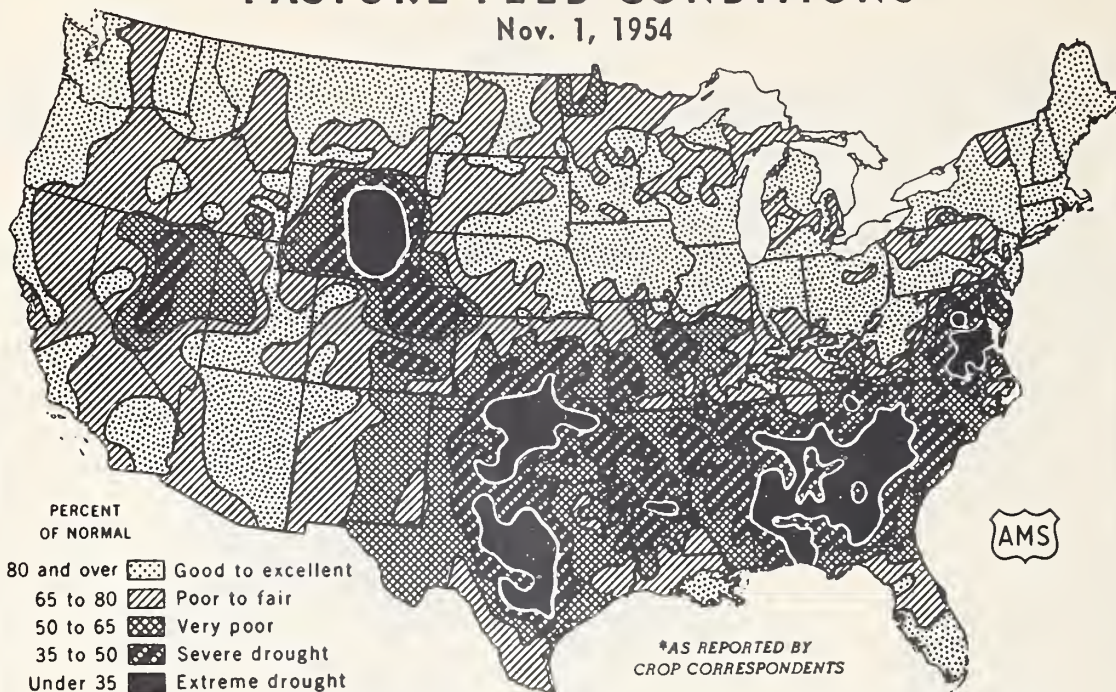
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# PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS\*

Nov. 1, 1954



PERCENT  
OF NORMAL

80 and over Good to excellent  
65 to 80 Poor to fair  
50 to 65 Very poor  
35 to 50 Severe drought  
Under 35 Extreme drought

\*AS REPORTED BY  
CROP CORRESPONDENTS

\*INDICATES CURRENT SUPPLY OF PASTURE FEED FOR GRAZING RELATIVE TO THAT EXPECTED  
FROM EXISTING STANDS UNDER VERY FAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS

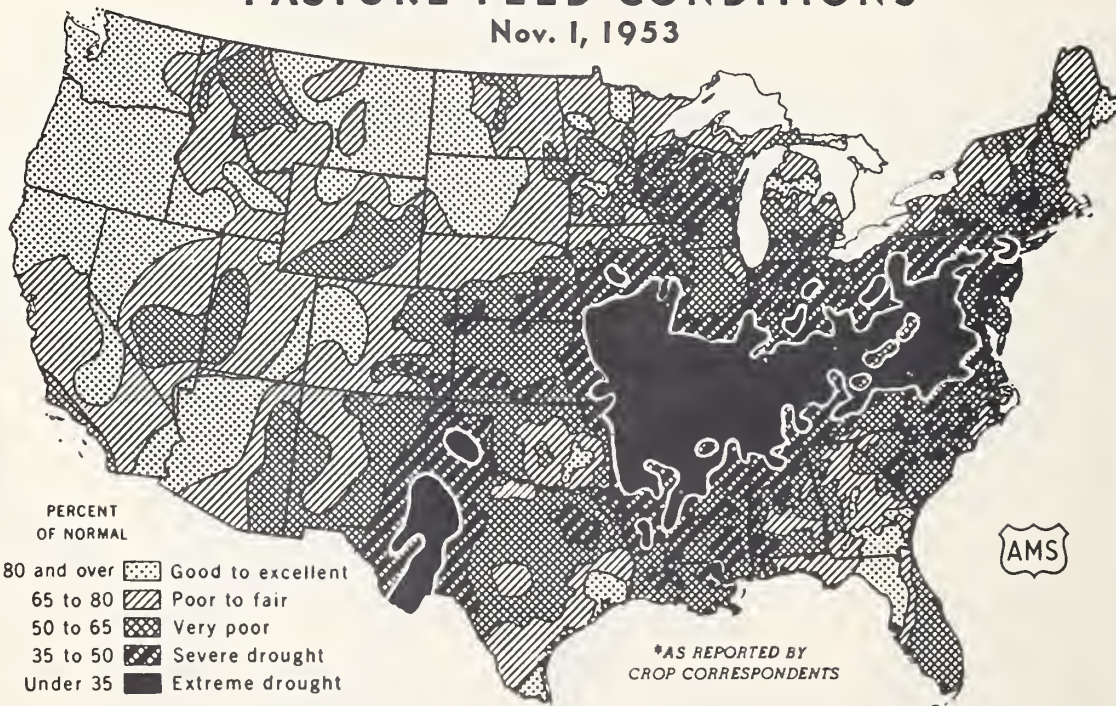
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NEG. 1216-54 (11)

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# PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS\*

Nov. 1, 1953



PERCENT  
OF NORMAL

80 and over Good to excellent  
65 to 80 Poor to fair  
50 to 65 Very poor  
35 to 50 Severe drought  
Under 35 Extreme drought

\*AS REPORTED BY  
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\*INDICATES CURRENT SUPPLY OF PASTURE FEED FOR GRAZING RELATIVE TO THAT EXPECTED  
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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 1216-54 (11)

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
CROP REPORT

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Washington, D. C.

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

November 10, 1954

November 1, 1954

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

GENERAL CROP REPORT, AS OF NOVEMBER 1, 1954

The total volume of all-crop production edged up slightly during October as harvest of most crops reached or neared completion. While the 1954 total will be relatively large it has been exceeded by 4 of the previous 6 years. Severe drought in some areas and extensive shifts in land use held output well below 1953 and 1952. Above-normal October rainfall in most northern and North Central States, although causing some delay in harvesting late crops, greatly aided fall seedings of grains and forage crops, revived pastures, and added to soil moisture supplies for next year's crops.

The corn crop is now estimated at 2,939 million bushels, a decrease of 11 million bushels since October 1. Harvest progress in important North Central corn States has been delayed by heavy and continued rains and lags considerably behind the early completion dates in 1953 and 1952. Iowa corn was 60 percent unharvested and Illinois 25 percent unharvested on November 1, compared with only 10 percent a year ago. Corn is well matured and only relatively minor losses, either in quantity or quality, are expected to result from the delay.

Harvest of the record soybean crop, now estimated at 338 million bushels, moved ahead unevenly having reached virtual completion in some areas but delayed in other areas where continued rains prevented combining. One-fifth or more of the soybeans in some North Central States remained unharvested on November 1. Cotton harvest and ginning approached completion in most cotton areas south and east of the Texas High Plains and is well advanced both there and in the heavy-producing irrigated valleys of the Southwest. Combining of grain sorghums is active in the Central Great Plains following some sharp freezes, and is nearly finished in most other areas. Rice is virtually all harvested in the South, but in California maturity was delayed by cool weather. Sugar beet harvest is well along in California, and elsewhere is almost finished. Conditions were unfavorable for Maine potato digging. Eastern apple losses were heavy and salvage operations hurried due to Atlantic hurricane winds. Elsewhere, the fruit and vegetable harvests generally followed normal seasonal patterns.

A relatively high level of yields per acre has been obtained this year which in the aggregate will reach fourth highest of record. Only barley, cotton, and tobacco seem likely to set new records, but winter wheat, potatoes and sugar beets are second high and rice third highest of record. Above-average yields are estimated for corn, oats, rye, hay, sugarcane, dry beans and peas. Yields are below average for spring wheat, flaxseed, peanuts and sweetpotatoes. A quick over-all summary of "All-crop" yield levels throughout the country in both 1954 and 1953, as reported as of November 1 by crop correspondents, is given in the maps shown on page 5. In general, drought in the South and Southwest and stem rust in spring wheat areas were the chief obstacles to realization of the continuing trends toward higher yields.



Prospects for winter wheat and other fall-sown grains, as of November 1, vary almost directly with the amount and distribution of fall precipitation. The outlook is good to excellent east and north from the dry Central and Southern Great Plains, but uncertain in western parts of Oklahoma, Kansas, and parts of Texas, New Mexico, and eastern Colorado. Soil moisture supplies are generally favorable and more abundant than a year ago in most northern and northeastern States. Fall-seeded legumes and grasses in these areas have germinated and grown well and are in good condition for winter survival.

Changes in production estimates since October 1 are small for most crops except cotton which shows an increase of 695,000 bales or 5.6 percent. Favorable weather for late boll development and minimum field losses contributed to larger yields than had been expected. Sorghum grain outturn also increased 16 million bushels or 11 percent, as effects of more favorable late season growth became evident. The soybean crop gained 7 million bushels or 2 percent. Minor increases are estimated for potatoes, sweetpotatoes, tobacco, and sugarcane. Rice production estimates dropped sharply by 3 million bags or 5 percent, because of disappointing yields being realized in California. Small decreases in production are estimated for corn, peanuts, dry beans and sugarbeets.

The net effect of all changes in crop estimates from October 1 to this report is a one point advance in the all-crop production index, which now is nearly 100 percent of the 1947-49 base. Record production of soybeans, rice, and sugarbeets contribute to the high index, as do above-average crops of oats, barley, rye, flaxseed, sorghum grain, cotton, hay, dry beans, sugarcane, and cranberries. The near-average corn crop also serves to minimize the effects of slightly below average crops of winter wheat, potatoes and certain fruits and relatively small crops of spring wheat, peanuts, dry peas, pecans and broomcorn.

The outturn of over 152 million tons for the 8 food and feed grains is second lowest in the seven-year period beginning with 1943, but was exceeded only twice before that date. The food grain portion of about 32 million tons ranks only slightly above 1951 as next lowest in seven years. The feed grain portion of nearly 120 million tons is the largest since 1950 and sixth largest of record.

Hay and forage supplies are generally adequate for winter needs in North Atlantic, North Central, and Pacific States. Crop correspondents estimate available supplies as of November 1 in these areas well above last year. Drought in South Atlantic and South Central States reduced forage growth even below last year's short supply. Western States also report slightly less roughage than last year. Forage sources considered in this November 1 appraisal include hay, silage, grazing from pastures and field residues, straw from threshed grains, beans, and seed crops, and feeds such as beet pulp and tops, root crops, and the like. Pastures showed considerable improvement from fall rains along the East Coast, in the lower Ohio and central and lower Mississippi Valleys, and in eastern parts of the



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

CROP REPORT

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Washington, D. C.

November 10, 1954

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

November 1, 1954

Plains States, Pastures are good to excellent in most Northern States and in Pacific Coast areas. The National average condition of farm pastures on November 1 of 69 percent, although 6 points below average, appears favorable in comparison with the 52 percent reported a year ago. As shown in the map on page 6, critical pasture shortage exists in Southern States from the Atlantic Coast to the Rockies. Central and Southern Rocky Mountain areas also have short supplies of feed on winter ranges.

Deciduous fruit production in 1954 will be about 2 percent larger than in 1953, although 6 percent below average. Larger crops of apples, pears, grapes and prunes have been produced than last year but smaller crops of peaches, cherries, plums and apricots. Each of these fruit crops, except prunes, is below the 10-year average. Strawberry production this year is nearly a fourth above average, although nearly one-fifth less than the record 1953 crop. Of the citrus fruits, oranges for the 1954-55 season are expected to exceed last season's crop, but grapefruit volume will be slightly smaller. Lemon harvests are expected to be 12 percent less than last season, although above average. Production of tree nuts is expected to be 14 percent less than last year. Increases in almonds, walnuts and filberts are more than offset by the much smaller pecan crop.

Alfalfa seed production this year, estimated at 150,839,000 pounds of clean seed, is second largest on record, being exceeded by only the 1952 crop. It is 10 percent larger than last year's crop and 59 percent above average. Currently, the supply of alfalfa seed for the 1954-55 planting season, including estimated production this year and carry-over, is 1 percent less than in 1953 but nearly twice the 10-year average. The 1954 crop of Sudangrass seed, estimated at 35,952,000 pounds, is 43 percent smaller than last year but only 2 percent below the 10-year average. Current supply of Sudan-grass seed is 29 percent less than last year and 8 percent below average. The estimated 1954 production of 25 legume and grass seeds, not including lespedeza seed for which no production forecast has yet been made, totals 674.3 million pounds, 3 percent less than last year and 2 percent below the 1943-52 average.

The supply of commercial vegetable crops for fresh market this fall is expected to be 7 percent less than the quantity available last year, and 2 percent below average. Smaller fall crops of snap beans, broccoli, brussel sprouts, cabbage, cauliflower, celery, and cucumbers are chiefly responsible for the decline. Larger crops of sweet corn, egg plant, green peppers and tomatoes than in 1953 are estimated. The total production of commercial vegetables for fresh market for 1954 is 2 percent less than in 1953. Lower yields due to less favorable weather more than offset a 3 percent increase in acreage. For processing, this year's production of 10 principal vegetables of the 11 estimated is



expected to total about 5.6 million tons as compared with 6.4 million tons in 1953. Production of snap beans is record high but all other crops are smaller than last year.

Milk production during October was the highest for the month in 25 years of records--1 percent above last year's previous high and 5 percent above average for the month. Mild, open October weather and improved pasture feed in many areas lessened the usual seasonal production decline. Production per cow in crop reporters' herds on November 1 was more than half a pound above last year's previous record high for the date. Farm poultry flocks again established a new record production for October, 9 percent more than October last year and 38 percent above average. Production per layer was at a new record rate for the month for the Nation, and in each area of the country except in West North Central and South Central States. The number of potential layers on farms November 1 is estimated at 3 percent more than a year ago, but 7 percent below average. Holdings of potential layers were larger than a year ago in all areas except South Atlantic States.

CORN: The estimated 2,939 million bushels of corn for all purposes is 11 million bushels less than the October 1 forecast. This out-turn would be 7.5 percent less than in 1953 and 4 percent below average. The yield of 36.7 bushels per acre is one bushel above average, but is nearly 3 bushels less than last year. Production of corn for grain is estimated at 2,630 million bushels, which is below average, partly because of relatively heavy use for silage and forage this year, especially in drought areas.

Corn picking made less than usual progress in October, chiefly because hurricanes flattened fields in the Northeast and because of rains and wet fields in the main Corn Belt. Ear moisture in most northern areas was too high for safe cribbing of corn. Borer and ear worm damage appear to have been heavier than usual. Yields vary widely from near failure in drought areas to records in the northern portion of the Corn Belt, where quality also is good. Ohio yields set a new record for the State. By November 1, harvesting was only about a fourth complete in Minnesota, about 40 percent in Iowa and Ohio, a half or more in western Corn Belt areas, and up to three-fourths complete in Illinois. But in most cases, progress was much slower than last year and somewhat less than average. Frosts killed some late corn in the Northeast, in Montana and some other northerly sections, but the quantity of "soft corn" for the country as a whole is probably much less than usual.

In the North Central States, while some changes occurred by States in the prospects for corn during October, they were partly offsetting. The net decrease was 11 million bushels. Yield per acre prospects declined 2.5 bushels in Missouri, one bushel in Nebraska and Michigan and one-half bushel in Kansas. These more than countered gains during the month of one bushel per acre each in Ohio and Wisconsin, and a one-half bushel



## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## CROP REPORT

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Washington, D. C.

as of  
November 1, 1954

## CROP REPORTING BOARD

November 10, 1954  
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

in Minnesota. In other North Central States, the October 1 forecasts were maintained.

In the North Atlantic area, the corn yield is a little better than last year or average, chiefly because of the better Pennsylvania crop. Damage from hurricane winds has made harvesting difficult, however, and silage-making continued later than usual as a salvage measure. For the South, prospects changed but little during October, as the drought continued in much of the area, corn was mostly mature, and more than the usual proportion had been utilized as silage and forage. In the West, prospects improved, chiefly because of a sharp upturn in Colorado, with other States showing little change, except in Montana where results of the late September frosts became apparent.

SOYBEANS: A record soybean production of 338 million bushels is indicated by an appraisal of the crop as of November 1. This is an increase of 7 million bushels from the October 1 forecast and compares with 262 million bushels produced in 1953. The previous record was 299 million bushels in 1950. The U. S. average yield of 19.5 bushels per acre this year is 1.2 bushels per acre above the relatively low yield of 1953, but 0.4 bushel below average.

Progress of harvest in the main producing areas was slowed by rains and wet fields during much of October. Progress varied by States--about 60 percent was harvested in Ohio; 75 percent in Minnesota; 80 percent in Iowa and over 90 percent in Illinois. In 1952 and 1953 harvest was practically completed in the main area by November 1. However, progress to November 1 this year was generally near average.

Production prospects in each of the main soybean belt States are equal to or higher than a month earlier, except in Illinois where the indicated yield of 21.5 bushels is one-half bushel less than a month ago. For the other five major producing States in this area, yield per acre prospects increased one and one-half bushels in Ohio, one bushel in Iowa, Minnesota and Missouri, and were unchanged in Indiana. The drought damaged soybeans in southern Illinois, Missouri and Kansas, but elsewhere in the belt yields are well above average. Indicated yields per acre in Ohio, Indiana and Minnesota are at a record level and the Iowa yield equals the record.

Prospects in the South Atlantic States declined slightly from a month ago. Decreases in North Carolina and Florida were only partially offset by a slight increase in Georgia. No changes were reported in the other producing States of the area. Harvest in the two main producing States in this area--North Carolina and Virginia--was one-third to two-fifths completed by November 1. In the South Central States, indicated yields in Arkansas and Mississippi are above earlier expectations and production prospects for the area increased from a month ago. However, drought damage to the soybean crop has been severe in this area and the indicated yield is only about three-fifths of average.



## CROP REPORT

as of

November 1, 1954

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

## CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.

November 10, 1954

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

SORGHUM GRAIN: Production of sorghum grain is estimated at 163.4 million bushels. This is 11 percent more than the October 1 forecast, 50 percent larger than the 1953 crop and 21 percent more than average. Principally because of increased acreage, above average production is now indicated for all States except South Dakota, Oklahoma, Colorado and New Mexico. Yield per acre, indicated at 18.3 bushels, compares with 17.8 bushels in 1953 and the average of 18.2 bushels. Due to late-season rains and favorable weather for maturing and harvesting the crop, yields per acre are turning out above earlier expectations in most States.

Harvest of grain sorghum is rapidly nearing completion in almost all States under generally favorable conditions. The crop responded favorably to late-season rains and yields per acre improved generally. California has an excellent crop with the highest yield of record. Good to excellent crops are being harvested in Nebraska and South Dakota. In Texas, most of the acreage remaining for harvest is in the Plains areas, where yields are reported to be better than previously expected. About two-thirds of the crop has been harvested in Kansas, where recent frosts are expected to hasten harvest of the remaining acreage. Harvest is well advanced in Oklahoma, Missouri and New Mexico, where yields were considerably below average.

PEANUTS: Production of peanuts to be picked and threshed is estimated at 1,071 million pounds. This is one percent below the October 1 forecast and 33 percent below last year's production of 1,588 million pounds.

In the Virginia-Carolina area estimated production is down about 2 percent as yield prospects in Virginia further declined during the month. Picking was well underway in North Carolina on November 1 and was beginning in Virginia where digging was delayed this year in hopes of rain and improved yields. Little damage was caused by hurricane "Hazel" although many blown stacks had to be reset and braced.

Estimated production in the Southeast area is also down about 2 percent from last month with lower yields indicated for both Georgia and Florida. Harvesting is well ahead of normal and movement to mills is declining rapidly.

In the Southwest area, yield prospects improved during the month as many growers delayed harvest in an effort to benefit from late September and early October rains. Production for this area is estimated at 137 million pounds, 8 percent over the October 1 forecast, but only 45 percent of last year.

DRY BEANS: Dry bean production is estimated at 18,357,000 bags (100 pounds uncleaned basis), down slightly from the October 1 forecast of 18,400,000 bags. The current estimate is 1.3 percent more



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than last year's production and is about 4 percent above average. The indicated yield of 1,161 pounds per acre (thresher-run) is about 10 percent below the record yield harvested last year, but is 12 percent above average.

In the Northeast area, the crop declined slightly in Maine and New York, while no change was reported in Michigan. The wet weather during October was generally unfavorable for harvesting. In Michigan, perhaps 15 percent of the acreage still remained to be harvested as of November 1. Considerable uncertainty exists as to how many of these beans will be worth harvesting when the weather permits going into the fields. Dockage ("pick" plus screenings) in Michigan will be exceptionally high this year--probably around 20 percent or almost three times average.

A decrease in production is also reported in the Northwest area where a substantial drop in Idaho more than offset an increase in Nebraska. Other producing States in the area reported no change from a month ago. General freezing weather in the dry bean area of Idaho on September 29 and 30 caused more damage to the crop than was indicated on October 1; as a result harvested yields were below those reported earlier.

In the Southwest (Pinto) area, prospects remained the same as a month ago in all producing States except New Mexico, where yields of irrigated beans in the Estancia Valley were reduced by rust. California production of both Large and Baby Limas is unchanged from October 1. "Other" beans show an increase in production; 2,743,000 bags compared with 2,532,000 bags forecast a month ago. Summer growing conditions favored these beans and October weather was ideal for ripening and threshing.

RICE: Production of rice is estimated at 58.5 million equivalent 100 pound bags. This is about 5 percent less than the October 1 forecast, but is still the largest crop of record. All of the reduction in the estimate occurred in California, where the unfavorable growing season is expected to result in more acreage abandonment than usual. The 1954 crop is 11 percent larger than in 1953 and 58 percent more than average. Yield per acre, indicated at 2,447 pounds, is 13 pounds less than 1953, but 275 pounds above average. Record large crops are still expected in each of the four Southern rice producing States, but California is now expected to harvest the smallest crop since 1950.

Most of the crop in the southern area had been harvested by mid-October under generally favorable conditions. In California, harvest is well advanced and should be about completed by the end of November.

APPLES COMMERCIAL: The 1954 commercial apple crop is estimated at 103,716,000 bushels--up 705,000 bushels from the October 1 estimate and 10,839,000 bushels above the 1953 crop, but 2 percent below the 10-year average.



Decreases in the Eastern States because of hurricane damage were more than offset by increases in the Western States. The crop in the Eastern States is now forecast at 49,852,000 bushels compared with 38,848,000 bushels for 1953 and the average of 43,893,000 bushels. Production in the Central States is placed at 16,149,000 bushels-- 1,630,000 bushels below the 1953 crop and 2,228,000 bushels below average. Production in the Western States is expected to total 37,715,000 bushels compared with 36,250,000 bushels last year and the average of 43,532,000 bushels.

In the Eastern States, considerable quantities of apples were blown from the trees on October 15 by hurricane "Hazel", in a belt from North Carolina northward through New York. Due to excessive quantities of fruit offered for sale the producers were unable to move some of these apples either to processors or for fresh market. The damaged fruit which was not sold was excluded from production estimates, thus accounting for the decline in production from a month ago in these States. Crop improvement during October partially offset the storm loss. In this storm area, production was reduced in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia and North Carolina. Some fruit was blown off in Maryland, but most of these apples are expected to be salvaged. Delaware losses were rather light as most of the crop had been harvested prior to the storm. Increased production was indicated in New York, which more than offset storm losses. Storms in the New England States caused losses earlier in the season, but very little damage resulted from the recent hurricane. Picking of all varieties is now about finished in the Eastern States but a large quantity of drops remain on the ground. The crop is generally of good quality except for that damaged by storms. Color is good and sizes satisfactory.

Some Central States are harvesting more apples than expected a month ago. Prospects improved in Ohio, Kansas, Missouri, and Minnesota, although production fell below expectations in Indiana, Kentucky and Tennessee. The prospective crop in Arkansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan and Illinois was unchanged from the October estimate.

The western crop is 4 percent over last year, but 13 percent below average. The Washington crop is estimated at 3 percent more than indicated on October 1, but 7 percent below the 1953 crop. Harvest is practically finished, and quality has been good, although the fruit has been uneven in size and color. In Oregon, prospects improved over a month earlier and production is well above that of last year and is near average. Harvesting of the California crop is nearly complete with only scattered areas yet to finish picking. Late apples made good growth, but sunburn lowered fresh market quality especially in areas along the north coast. The indicated crops in Idaho, Utah and New Mexico were above last month while no changes were indicated in the Montana crop.



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PEARS: The 1954 pear crop is estimated at 30,327,000 bushels, 4 percent more than the 1953 crop and about equal to the 10-year average. The increase of 373,000 bushels from the October 1 forecast is largely due to increases in Michigan and in the fall and winter varieties in Oregon and Washington. The Bartlett pear crop in the three Pacific Coast States is estimated at 20,401,000 bushels, 18 percent more than the 1953 crop and 7 percent above average. Production of fall and winter pears in these States is now expected to total 5,940,000 bushels, 17 percent less than last year and 9 percent below average.

In Oregon, production of the important Anjou and Bosc varieties in the Medford area was above earlier expectations but fell considerably below last year. Production of these varieties in the Hood River area was slightly above last year. Production of winter pears in Washington dropped considerably below last year and average. The quality of the crop is excellent. Practically all of the California crop of Hardy pears was used by canners, but a smaller than usual percentage of the Winter Nelis, Bosc and Anjou varieties was canned this year.

GRAPES: The grape crop is now estimated at 2,705,100 tons, slightly more than the 1953 crop but 8 percent below the 10-year average.

The total for California and Arizona (considered as the crop of European type grapes) is 2,493,600 tons--slightly above last year but 10 percent below average. American type grapes are indicated at 211,500 tons--2 percent below 1953 but 22 percent above average.

California production of all varieties is estimated at 2,490,000 tons, compared with 2,475,000 tons in 1953. Production of wine varieties in California is up 17 percent from last year; table varieties are up 29 percent; and raisin varieties are down 13 percent. The tonnage of table varieties crushed is expected to total more than last year. Harvest of Tokays for shipment was completed in October. A higher quality pack of Emperor grapes is going into storage this year. As a result of favorable weather in October, harvest of all California grapes is expected to be completed by November 15, except for strippings for winery use.

In Washington, grape harvest was completed by mid-October. The Washington crop is down about one-third from the record of 1953 but is 52 percent above average. Production in the Great Lake States (New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Michigan) is now expected to total about 4 percent above last year and 34 percent above average. Most of the grapes in these States are Concordes crushed for juice. In the important Lake Erie area of New York, picking was completed in late October with excellent yields and relatively good sugar content. Production in the Erie County belt of Pennsylvania exceeded earlier expectations. The Michigan crop is 17 percent less than the 1953 production but about one-third above average.



CITRUS: Early and mid-season oranges are forecast at 73 million boxes-- 11 percent above last season and 40 percent above average. Florida's production of these varieties is forecast at 54.0 million boxes including 2.4 million boxes of Temple oranges, compared with a total last season of 50.2 million which included 2.2 million of Temples. In California, navel and miscellaneous oranges are forecast at 16.4 million boxes -- 13 percent more than the 1953-54 crop. Prospective production of early and mid-season oranges in other States is nearly double that of last season, largely as the result of continued improvement in Texas since the freeze of 1951.

Production of Florida Valencia oranges is forecast at 42 million boxes -- up 2 percent from last season. Valencias in Texas and Arizona, totaling 1,350,000 boxes, are 60 percent above last season. The first forecast of California Valencias will be released December 10. Florida tangerines are placed at 5.4 million boxes compared with 5 million in 1953-54.

The grapefruit crop (excluding the California summer crop) is forecast at 44.6 million boxes -- 5 percent below last season and 8 percent below average. The Florida crop is indicated at 36.5 million boxes -- 13 percent below last season but 20 percent above average. In Texas, Arizona, and the Desert Valleys of California the forecast is for 8.1 million boxes compared with 4.9 million last season. The first forecast for the California summer crop will be released December 10.

California lemons are forecast at 14 million boxes -- 12 percent less than last season but 12 percent above average.

Florida weather during October was generally favorable for citrus although variable. Temperatures were above normal the first third of the month and well below normal the last two-thirds. The cool period hastened maturity of the fruit. Rainfall was light during the month and all sections are dry with a few groves showing a slight wilting. However, groves are generally in good condition. Processing has been light but fresh movement fairly heavy.

Texas growing conditions were favorable during October. The citrus sections received heavy rains and the present soil moisture reserve is above average. Water for irrigation will be ample during the 1954-55 season. Grapefruit and early oranges are moving in volume. Quality is very good and sizes are above average.

Growing conditions in Arizona have been favorable for citrus crops. Trees are in good condition and fruit has sized well. Harvesting of grapefruit is well underway but very few oranges have been picked.



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California citrus crops have developed well to date. Fruit sizes are larger than average and navel oranges are maturing at least a week earlier than usual. A few navels have been harvested in the San Joaquin Valley.

CRANBERRIES: Production is now estimated at 973,500 barrels compared with 1,203,300 barrels in 1953 and the 10-year average of 787,300 barrels. Harvest was completed by November 1 except in Washington and Oregon where picking will continue until mid-November.

The Massachusetts crop turned out 3 percent less than indicated on October 1 and is now estimated at 585,000 barrels. This is 15 percent less than the record crop last year but 19 percent above average. Massachusetts produced three-fifths of the total crop which is about the usual proportion. Color is unusually good and size of berries is larger than usual. Harvest was delayed by rains in September which resulted in berries being more mature than usual when harvested. There was some loss from shattering during harvest but shrinkage was about average and keeping quality above average. A frost on October 7 caused some loss of berries. The New Jersey crop picked out heavier than indicated on October 1. Hurricane "Hazel" crossed part of New Jersey in mid-October but did not damage cranberries. The Wisconsin crop is estimated at 220,000 barrels--the same as on October 1. Marshes showed more than the usual variation in yields this season. Prospects in Washington and Oregon declined during October mainly because of small-sized berries as a result of poor growing conditions. A freeze late in October caused some damage.

PECANS: Production of pecans is now forecast at 96,600,000 pounds, 6 percent more than the forecast a month ago, but 54 percent below last year and 28 percent below average. Increases over the October 1 forecast are indicated in the States from Mississippi west with Oklahoma, Texas and Mississippi showing the heaviest gains. Further declines are indicated in North and South Carolina.

In Texas, pecan yields continue light but prospects are somewhat better than indicated earlier. The crop in Oklahoma was improved by the early October rains, but remains considerably below average. The quality of Louisiana pecans is good for all improved varieties but seedlings are smaller in size than usual. The crop is better in the northwestern part of the State than in the northeast and southern areas. Heavy frosts in Arkansas during early November will hasten harvest of pecans. Harvest of the Alabama crop is under way in all principal areas and the quality is reported to be fair. Harvest of the Florida crop started early in October and by November 1 was well advanced. In Georgia, dry weather continued through October and prospects remained poor, with crops in many areas almost a complete failure. Nuts are generally of small size and poor quality. The South Carolina crop is about one-half the production in 1953 but is only slightly below the 1952 crop and above average. A further decrease in the North Carolina crop places production at one-half of last year and considerably below average.



ALMONDS, WALNUTS AND FILBERTS: Harvest of the California almond crop was practically completed by November 1.

Production did not hold up to earlier expectations and is now estimated at 43,900 tons. This is 14 percent more than last year and 21 percent above average.

Walnut production in California and Oregon is estimated at 77,500 tons, 31 percent more than the short 1953 crop and 6 percent above average. Estimated production is down from a month ago in both States. Harvest was nearing completion in California by November 1. In Oregon, less than one-half of the crop had been moved out of the orchards by November 1. After drying, many crops show a high percentage of shrivelled kernels and will have to be shelled.

Production of filberts in Oregon and Washington is estimated at 8,650 tons. This is 74 percent more than the short 1953 crop and 9 percent above average. As harvest neared completion on November 1, it became evident that the crop was considerably shorter than indicated earlier.

AVOCADOS AND OLIVES: The Florida avocado crop is indicated to be larger than last year and average. Harvest continues with good quality. In California a record large production of Fuerte avocados is expected. Harvest began in early October and volume will increase to late January, then continue at a high level through February and March.

California production of olives is expected to show considerable increase over the short 1953 crop. Harvest for canning was nearly completed by November 1. Harvest for oil is expected to begin about December 15.

POTATOES: The 1954 potato crop is estimated at 346,943,000 bushels, up 1,004,000 bushels from a month ago but 7 percent below the 1953 production and 15 percent below average. The increase over a month ago is largely the result of higher yields of the late crop in Pennsylvania, Minnesota, North Dakota and Colorado which more than offset a significant decrease in Idaho. The crop in the 29 late States is placed at 280,149,000 bushels, 4 percent below 1953 and 12 percent below average. Except in a few scattered areas, harvest was practically completed by November 1, despite rains during October which delayed harvest in some localities.

In Maine, yields for the 1954 crop show no significant change from prospects a month ago, although weather conditions during October were not particularly favorable for the completion of harvest. Heavy rains interfered with harvest operations and freezes occurred in early October. Keeping quality was impaired by wet soil conditions at harvest time and losses in storage from rot are likely to be substantial this season.



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Wet weather delayed digging of the crop in up-State New York and some acreage was still unharvested on November 1. The crop there was also damaged by the early October freezes and a heavy shrinkage may occur. On Long Island, the heavy rains that accompanied hurricanes Carol and Edna exposed many potatoes to the sun, causing them to green. As a result, the pick-out on the late harvest is much heavier than usual. The Pennsylvania crop sized especially well and yields were much above earlier expectations. In Indiana, heavy rain during early October flooded potatoes on part of the muck land and some acreage was lost from rotting. Harvest in Michigan was about two weeks later than usual because of wet weather. In North Dakota, digging was completed by November 1, except for a few fields. The average size of tubers is exceptionally large this year.

In Idaho, growth was stopped much earlier than usual by general freezes on September 29 and 30. Consequently, production is down 7 percent from the October forecast. Weather in the San Luis Valley in Colorado was ideal for harvest and the quality of the crop is good. Some difficulty from frequent showers was experienced in the lower western valleys, especially around Delta and Montrose. In the Tulare-Klamath Falls areas of California and Oregon, harvest was virtually finished by November 1 but yields were below last year because of the poor growing weather during the late summer months. In central Oregon, yields were generally good while in Malheur County yields were above last year.

SWEET POTATOES: The 1954 sweetpotato crop is placed at 29,285,000 bushels, compared with 33,974,000 bushels in 1953 and the 10-year average of 50,637,000. The crop is the third smallest since 1881. The smallest crop, 28,532,000 bushels, was produced in 1952. In New Jersey, growing weather has been good since August 1 and yields were record high. Good crops were harvested in Delaware and on the eastern shores of Maryland and Virginia. Harvest in Louisiana was practically completed by November 1. Quality of the sweetpotatoes being marketed is good. In the other southern States, yields were reduced by the drought. Georgia had the lowest yield of record this year.

TOBACCO: Tobacco production is estimated at 2,156 million pounds, practically the same as the October 1 forecast. The current crop is 5 percent larger than last year and has been exceeded only in 1946, 1951 and 1952. Hurricane "Hazel" on October 15 caused considerable damage to tobacco barns in the Carolinas, Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania, but losses of tobacco were negligible.

Flue-cured production, estimated at 1,328 million pounds, is down about 1 percent from the October 1 forecast. Reductions in the estimate for types 11 and 13 were only partly offset by an increase in type 14.



The burley crop is placed at 582 million pounds--up nearly 3 percent from the October 1 estimate. The yield is expected to be 1,468 pounds per acre, 65 pounds above the previous record yield of 1952 and 234 pounds above average. Most of the Burley belt suffered drought during the early part of the growing season, but rains and favorable weather after late August brought about remarkable development in the crop.

Fire-cured production is estimated at 60.2 million pounds. This is 3 percent above last month's forecast, and the largest crop since 1949. The dark air-cured crop is placed at 31.5 million pounds, 2 percent above a month ago. Last year the crop totaled 26.6 million pounds.

The production of all cigar types is placed at 116 million pounds, 1 percent above last month's forecast. This year's crop of fillers is expected to reach 51.0 million pounds. The binder crop is forecast at 48.4 million pounds. Production of cigar wrappers is expected to total 16.0 million pounds.

SUGAR BEETS: Production of sugar beets is estimated at 13,782,000 tons, 14 percent above the 12,084,000 tons produced last year and 40 percent above average. Yields are expected to average 15.7 tons per acre compared with 16.2 tons last year and the average of 13.7 tons.

Digging made excellent progress in all States during the month, except in the eastern area where wet fields delayed harvesting. Digging was rapidly nearing completion on November 1.

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED: Production of sugarcane for sugar and seed is expected to total 6,883,000 tons, about 10 percent below last year's production of 7,661,000 tons, but 7 percent above average.

Harvest of the Louisiana crop began around mid-October with yields turning out slightly better than expected earlier.

PASTURES: Pastures on farms showed some late season improvement, but on November 1 were still moderately below average. The average condition of farm pastures on November 1 was 69 percent of normal compared with 52 percent last year and the average of 75 percent. As the result of continued dry weather through October, pasture feed over the southern half of the country from the Atlantic Coast to the Rocky Mountains varied from short to almost negligible. On the other hand, considerable improvement followed the October rains in the lower Ohio and central and lower Mississippi Valleys and in the eastern part of the Plains States. Pasture feed continued generally good in the northern and Pacific Coast States as open weather encouraged late growth and full utilization of pasture as the season approached a close.

For the 1954 season as a whole, livestock had one of the three poorest pasture years since the middle 1930's. Pasture condition for the April 1 - November 1 period this year averaged 71 percent of normal, the same as in 1953, and 2 points higher than in 1939, but about 10 points



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below average. This year's pastures supplied much more feed than in the drought years of 1934 and 1936 when seasonal averages were 53 and 59 percent of normal, respectively. The best pasture year in the past 25 was 1942 with a seasonal average of 87 percent, closely followed by 1945 with 86 percent.

On November 1, this year pastures showed the effects of extreme drought in two large areas, one in the Southeast centering in Georgia, and the other in the Southwest from central Oklahoma through central Texas. (See pasture map on page 6.) In North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama, November 1 pastures were the poorest in 21 years of records and 25 points or more below average. In Oklahoma and Texas, pasture feed was better than in 1952, but was otherwise the poorest in 20 years. Elsewhere through the South, pasture feed was generally short, but rains along the extreme East Coast and over much of the Mississippi Valley area improved recent growth and prospects.

Along the northern edge of the country, late season pastures were generally good to excellent. In New England, growth continued good to end one of the best pasture seasons in recent years for that area. In the Middle Atlantic area, fall rains brought about a sharp improvement from the very poor pastures two months ago, and by November 1 green feed in those States was the best for the date in several years. Fall pastures in the Great Lakes States and Iowa were mostly good to excellent. In the northern States further west and on the Pacific Coast, pasture and range feed was generally good. On the other hand, in the central and southern Rocky Mountain area and parts of the inter-mountain region, pasture and range feed was quite short as the result of dry weather, and in some areas winter range was critically deficient. In Wyoming, Colorado, and Nevada, pasture condition was the lowest for November 1 since 1934. Pasture feed from fall-sown grains in the main grazing areas of the Great Plains was very limited on November 1, with growth held back by dry weather in the southwest, but with early planted fields in western Kansas showing fair prospects.

**MILK PRODUCTION:** Farm milk production, favored by mild, open October weather and improved pasture feed in many areas, declined much less than usual. Output for October, estimated at 9.0 billion pounds, was the highest for the month in a quarter century of records--1 percent above last year's previous high and 5 percent above the 1943-52 average for the month. Seasonally, production was down from September by only 4 percent as compared with the usual 7 percent decline. Milk output in the first 10 months of 1954 aggregated 106.6 billion pounds, as compared to a 104.0 billion pounds in the same period a year earlier.



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Milk production per cow in crop reporters' herds on November 1 averaged 15.67 pounds, more than a half pound above last year's previous record high for the date. Seasonally, production was down less than 1 percent as against an average drop of 6 percent from October 1 to November 1. Favorable production conditions resulted in record milk flow per cow on November 1 in all regions except the South Atlantic where production was 5 percent below last year's high and also down slightly from 1950 and 1951 levels. Compared with average, November 1 production per cow was up sharply in all regions, with increases ranging from 8 percent in the South Atlantic to 16 percent in the West North Central. About half the States recorded new 30-year record highs in November 1 production per cow. The proportion of milk cows being milked on crop reporters' farms Nationally on November 1, at 67.8 percent, was slightly above both a year ago and average for the date.

Among the 33 States for which monthly milk production estimates are available, production established a new record high for October in 13 States, equaled last year's high in one and was a near record high in three States. However, in 12 States, October production was below average for the month with the output in South Dakota and Oklahoma at a near record low. Wisconsin as usual led all States in total production in October with 1,060 million pounds; California was second with 545 million; followed by Pennsylvania, 484 million; and Minnesota, 481 million pounds.

Estimated Monthly Milk Production on Farms, Selected States 1/											
:October:											
State:	average:	Oct.	Sept.	Oct.	State	average:	Oct.	Sept.	Oct.		
:1943-52:1953:1954:1954:1943-52:1953:1954:1954											
Million pounds				:	Million pounds						
N.J.	85	89	95	99	Ga.	93	104	106	99		
Pa.	425	462	476	484	Ky.	189	197	228	209		
Ohio	415	444	473	467	Tenn.	180	196	233	208		
Ind.	296	289	337	304	Ala.	105	112	112	109		
Ill.	402	390	398	387	Miss.	106	120	125	124		
Mich.	416	441	460	447	Ark.	105	98	112	109		
Wis.	971	1,043	1,105	1,060	Okla.	156	137	139	134		
Minn.	487	499	493	481	Texas	277	253	270	268		
Iowa	457	430	442	431	Mont.	47	40	46	42		
Mo.	326	336	372	349	Idaho	96	110	114	110		
N.Dak.	118	108	131	112	Wyo.	20	16	19	18		
S.Dak.	96	91	100	89	Utah	50	52	51	53		
Nebr.	157	159	168	155	Wash.	139	139	147	144		
Kans.	192	179	194	185	Oreg.	96	93	101	93		
Va.	156	171	187	173	Calif.	453	523	554	545		
W.Va.	69	68	73	70	Other						
N.C.	126	141	154	152	States	1,205	1,298	1,323	1,241		
S.C.	47	50	53	51	U.S.	8,558	8,878	9,391	9,002		

1/Monthly data for other States not yet available.



POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: Farm flocks laid 4,994 million eggs in October, a record high production for the month. This is 9 percent more than in October last year and 38 percent above the 1943-52 average. Egg production reached record high levels in all parts of the country. Increases from last year were 14 percent in the West, 11 percent in the East North Central, 10 percent in the North Atlantic, 9 percent in the West North Central and 2 percent in the South Atlantic and South Central States. During the first 10 months of this year 54,031 million eggs were produced, a record high number. This is 5 percent above the same period last year and 9 percent above average.

The rate of egg production in October was 13.3 eggs per layer, a new high rate for the month, compared with 13.0 last year and the average of 10.3 eggs. The rate was at record high levels in all parts of the country, except the West North Central and South Central States. Increases from last year were 6 percent in the West, 4 percent in the North Atlantic, 3 percent in the East North Central and 2 percent in the South Atlantic States. There was no change in the West North Central, but a 2 percent decrease in the South Central States. Rate per layer on hand during the first 10 months of this year was 157 eggs, compared with 156 last year and the average of 142 eggs.

The Nation's laying flock averaged 375,708,000 layers in October-- 6 percent more than in October last year and 7 percent above the average. Numbers reached record high levels in the North Atlantic, East North Central and the West and were above last year in all parts of the country. Increases from last year were 9 percent in the West North Central, 8 percent in the East North Central, 7 percent in the West, 6 percent in the North Atlantic, 4 percent in the South Central and 1 percent in the South Atlantic States.

The seasonal increase in layers from October 1 to November 1 was 4 percent, compared with 8 percent last year and the average of 9 percent. Pullets were moved into the laying flock earlier this year than last, with a heavier movement in August and September and a lighter movement in October.

Potential layers (hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age) on farms November 1 totaled 459,547,000 -- 3 percent more than a year ago, but 7 percent below average. Holdings were larger than a year ago in all parts of the country except the South Atlantic where there was no change. Increases from last year were 4 percent in the North Atlantic, East North Central and the West and 2 percent in the West North Central and South Central States.

Pullets not of laying age on farms November 1 totaled 75,665,000-- 6 percent less than a year ago and 39 percent below average. Holdings were smaller than a year ago in all parts of the country except the North Atlantic where there was no change. Decreases from last year were 1 percent in the South Atlantic, 6 percent in the South Central, 7 percent



in the West North Central, 9 percent in the West and 10 percent in the East North Central States,

HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE, PULLETS NOT OF LAYING AGE,  
POTENTIAL LAYERS AND EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS,  
NOVEMBER 1

Year	North Atlantic	E. North Central	W. North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	United States
HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, NOVEMBER 1							
	Thousands						
1943-52 (Av.)	56,225	72,612	101,284	34,708	68,439	34,565	367,883
1953	67,750	74,449	93,655	35,315	58,639	36,832	366,640
1954	70,895	79,163	98,243	35,481	60,955	39,145	383,882
PULLETS NOT OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, NOVEMBER 1							
	Thousands						
1943-52 (Av.)	17,014	23,751	40,851	11,880	22,195	8,891	124,583
1953	13,807	14,168	25,240	8,133	13,059	6,015	80,422
1954	13,768	12,721	23,392	8,083	12,240	5,461	75,665
POTENTIAL LAYERS ON FARMS, NOVEMBER 1 <sup>1/</sup>							
	Thousands						
1943-52 (Av.)	73,239	96,363	142,135	46,588	90,684	43,457	492,466
1953	81,557	88,617	118,895	43,448	71,698	42,847	447,062
1954	84,663	91,884	121,635	43,564	73,195	44,606	459,547
EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, NOVEMBER 1							
	Number						
1943-52 (Av.)	41.0	33.2	29.7	26.7	24.5	36.8	31.6
1953	49.9	43.7	40.0	36.4	34.5	47.4	42.1
1954	50.7	43.9	39.9	37.3	34.1	50.6	42.6

<sup>1/</sup>Hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age.

Prices received by farmers for eggs in mid-October averaged 32.4 cents per dozen, compared with 53.2 cents a year earlier and the average of 48.9 cents. This is the lowest price received for eggs in October since 1941. It is also the first time since records began in 1909 that farmers received less for eggs in October than in the flush season of April and May. Shell egg markets in October opened weak, but closed steady to firm. Prices declined during the first half of the month with the low point being reached around October 18. Following that date, the trend was mostly upward. Mediums were in seasonally heavy supply, but close clearances were effected as demand for this size was stimulated by the attractive price differential under large eggs. Top quality large eggs were barely adequate to short of a good demand.

Chicken prices (farm chickens and commercial broilers) on October 15 averaged 17.5 cents per pound live weight, compared with 23.4 cents a year earlier. Farm chickens averaged 14.1 cents and commercial broilers 20.9 cents, compared with 20.2 and 26.7, respectively, in mid-October



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

CROP REPORT

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.

November 10, 1954

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

as of  
November 1, 1954

last year. Live poultry markets in October opened weak and relatively low early month prices on young chickens resulted in a heavy movement. Prices later advanced in response to a more balanced supply condition. Hens were in fully ample supply and price changes were not extensive. During the first week of October broiler prices in major Eastern and Southern producing areas ranged from 16 to 20½ cents at the farm. Later prices advanced at all Eastern and Southern areas and net increases for the month ranged from 1 to 3 cents.

Turkey prices in mid-October averaged 27.1 cents per pound live weight, compared with last year's price of 33.3 cents. Markets during October were steady to firm on small type turkeys and heavy type hens and irregular on young toms.

The cost of the farm poultry ration at mid-October prices was \$3.80 per 100 pounds, compared with \$3.72 a year ago. The egg-feed, farm chicken-feed, and turkey-feed price relationships were all very unfavorable, compared with a year ago.

CROP REPORTING BOARD



## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

## CROP REPORT

Washington, D. C.

as of

## CROP REPORTING BOARD

November 10, 1954

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

November 1, 1954

## CORN, ALL 1/

State	Yield per acre		Production		Preliminary
	Average	1953	Average	1953	1954
	1943-52	1953	1943-52	1953	1954
	Bushels		Thousand bushels		
Maine	36.9	39.0	470	546	495
N.H.	43.1	43.0	557	645	656
Vt.	42.2	42.0	2,573	2,814	2,982
Mass.	44.0	46.0	1,672	1,610	1,512
R.I.	40.8	45.0	309	315	259
Conn.	43.6	45.0	1,901	1,620	1,710
N.Y.	39.6	44.0	25,627	29,216	29,568
N.J.	45.2	54.5	8,442	10,355	9,400
Pa.	43.8	42.0	58,603	56,574	63,309
Ohio	49.7	55.0	175,990	194,205	223,992
Ind.	49.5	51.5	223,198	241,690	248,729
Ill.	51.6	54.0	453,683	500,472	435,953
Mich.	37.5	45.5	62,532	80,262	83,340
Wis.	45.6	58.5	116,546	149,643	155,788
Minn.	42.2	48.0	230,537	268,704	274,329
Iowa	50.2	53.0	540,655	581,145	540,441
Mo.	35.6	33.5	149,527	136,412	71,214
N.Dak.	21.4	22.5	25,407	25,740	28,182
S.Dak.	26.6	34.5	102,287	135,206	111,944
Nebr.	30.2	28.0	229,904	204,176	191,912
Kans.	25.2	21.5	69,868	50,869	38,754
Del.	34.3	39.0	4,656	6,474	5,622
Md.	40.5	45.0	18,631	20,385	19,026
Va.	36.2	27.0	38,619	24,840	30,063
W.Va.	38.1	37.0	10,507	7,067	8,775
N.C.	27.9	27.0	61,914	57,699	53,425
S.C.	18.5	19.5	26,280	23,146	11,870
Ga.	14.0	20.0	44,973	58,200	31,468
Fla.	12.3	16.5	7,830	9,884	9,392
Ky.	33.4	35.5	75,854	71,106	66,433
Tenn.	27.6	29.5	60,606	52,894	41,258
Ala.	16.8	22.0	44,784	47,806	29,094
Miss.	18.7	22.0	40,967	32,934	27,670
Ark.	19.5	17.0	25,414	11,849	8,591
La.	17.8	20.0	16,170	10,920	12,772
Okla.	18.2	14.0	9.0	6,412	3,258
Texas	17.2	16.5	51,266	33,874	35,152
Mont.	15.2	20.0	2,723	3,340	2,380
Idaho	49.0	55.0	1,558	2,640	2,958
Wyo.	16.9	21.0	1,031	1,113	870
Colo.	22.9	33.0	14,030	13,233	10,144
N.Mex.	14.6	15.0	1,678	1,275	1,424
Ariz.	12.4	15.0	389	510	560
Utah	33.0	41.0	929	1,599	1,480
Nev.	33.5	40.0	78	120	80
Wash.	52.1	60.0	1,028	1,260	1,539
Oreg.	39.3	45.0	1,171	1,080	1,260
Calif.	33.1	36.0	2,308	2,736	7,680
U.S.	35.7	39.6	3,057,464	3,176,615	2,938,713

Grain equivalent on acreage for all purposes.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

CROP REPORT

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.

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SOYBEANS FOR BEANS

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1953	Preliminary	Average	1953	Preliminary
	1943-52	1954	1943-52	1954	1954	1954
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
N.Y.	16.2	16.0	11.0	122	80	77
N.J.	17.7	18.0	21.0	281	486	651
Pa.	16.2	17.0	17.0	427	323	289
Ohio	20.1	20.5	25.5	20,674	21,238	30,039
Ind.	20.7	21.0	24.0	31,488	36,855	45,264
Ill.	22.7	20.5	21.5	80,946	76,896	91,310
Mich.	18.3	19.0	20.0	1,736	2,090	2,560
Wis.	13.8	14.5	15.5	526	812	1,100
Minn.	16.3	20.5	21.0	12,754	27,696	41,706
Iowa	21.0	21.5	25.5	35,527	34,336	54,698
Mo.	18.1	14.0	14.0	17,372	25,536	28,448
N.Dak.	11.4	13.5	15.0	179	310	1,275
S.Dak.	14.2	18.0	16.5	541	1,566	2,904
Nebr.	20.0	18.5	22.0	820	1,942	4,180
Kans.	12.6	8.0	7.0	3,802	3,968	3,143
Del.	13.2	16.5	15.5	689	1,056	1,116
Md.	14.8	19.0	18.5	800	1,805	2,072
Va.	16.2	16.0	14.0	1,914	2,672	2,534
N.C.	13.8	14.5	16.0	3,559	3,814	4,624
S.C.	10.0	11.0	7.0	456	1,430	1,190
Ga.	9.1	12.0	6.0	160	600	342
Fla.	---	18.0	12.0	---	216	216
Ky.	16.8	13.0	16.0	1,740	1,248	1,536
Tenn.	17.5	13.5	12.0	2,200	2,025	2,100
Ala.	16.5	20.5	12.0	921	1,886	1,248
Miss.	15.2	12.0	8.0	3,333	3,000	3,800
Ark.	17.0	11.0	10.0	6,859	7,315	8,450
La.	14.2	16.0	15.5	434	640	930
Okla.	9.8	10.0	4.0	285	500	188
U.S.	19.9	18.3	19.5	230,649	262,341	332,990

RICE

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1953	Preliminary	Average	1953	Preliminary
	1943-52	1954	1954	1943-52	1954	1954
	Pounds			Thousand bags 1/		
Miss.	---	2,450	2,750	---	1,715	2,889
Ark.	2,157	2,425	2,450	7,651	11,786	14,284
La.	1,806	2,050	2,300	10,677	12,156	14,329
Texas	2,126	2,600	2,650	10,162	14,924	16,430
Calif.	3,102	2,900	2,300	8,322	11,948	10,603
U.S.	2,172	2,460	2,447	37,022	52,529	58,534

1/ Bags of 100 pounds.



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SORGHUM GRAIN

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	Preliminary	Average	Preliminary		
	1943-52	1953	1954	1943-52	1953	1954
		<u>Bushels</u>			<u>Thousand bushels</u>	
Ind.	29.2	28.0	30.0	44	56	90
Mo.	19.3	15.0	14.5	707	510	870
S.Dak.	12.8	20.0	19.0	587	560	475
Nebr.	19.8	16.0	29.0	2,166	2,912	7,540
Kans.	18.2	16.0	13.0	28,546	30,640	38,337
N.C.	1/26.5	24.0	25.0	1/486	1,416	2,150
S.C.	1/17.4	17.0	14.0	1/79	102	112
Ala.	1/16.9	18.0	15.0	1/414	450	450
Ark.	16.2	14.0	12.5	210	308	362
La.	16.2	16.0	16.0	28	32	32
Okla.	13.2	12.5	8.5	9,546	7,662	4,630
Texas	18.5	19.5	21.0	79,379	55,198	95,298
Colo.	13.8	10.5	12.0	2,660	1,754	864
N.Mex.	12.5	13.0	10.0	3,707	1,378	1,090
Ariz.	40.1	46.0	45.0	2,085	1,886	3,510
Calif.	39.1	42.0	49.0	4,064	4,158	7,644
U.S.	18.2	17.8	18.3	134,600	109,022	163,354

1/Short-time average.

TOBACCO

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	Preliminary	Average	Preliminary		
	1943-52	1953	1954	1943-52	1953	1954
		<u>Pounds</u>			<u>Thousand pounds</u>	
Mass.	1,542	1,783	1,624	10,776	11,409	11,045
Conn.	1,376	1,589	1,380	24,909	25,418	23,605
N.Y.	1,328	1,250	---	729	125	---
Pa.	1,476	1,432	1,640	49,652	34,794	43,129
Ohio	1,235	1,373	1,714	24,873	24,030	29,140
Ind.	1,270	1,400	1,600	13,182	13,020	14,860
Wis.	1,470	1,404	1,512	30,874	19,803	23,127
Minn.	1,280	1,100	1,150	611	220	230
Mo.	1,064	940	1,400	5,975	4,136	5,880
Kans.	1,036	1,100	1,150	218	110	115
Md.	765	825	850	35,952	37,125	39,100
Va.	1,197	1,136	1,335	155,417	145,650	172,745
W.Va.	1,202	1,465	1,550	3,728	4,542	4,495
N.C.	1,176	1,244	1,321	825,243	852,825	920,820
S.C.	1,204	1,415	1,160	146,259	172,630	143,840
Ga.	1,096	1,267	1,171	107,716	131,860	124,120
Fla.	1,026	1,067	1,287	23,626	26,132	32,305
Ky.	1,184	1,301	1,424	432,733	423,320	434,663
Tenn.	1,250	1,250	1,330	140,382	129,253	131,930
Ala.	902	1,085	1,125	374	651	675
La.	573	670	760	203	168	190
U.S.	1,182	1,259	1,321	2,033,432	2,057,221	2,156,034



TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE

Class and type	Type No.	Yield per acre		Average 1943-52	Preliminary 1954	Average 1943-52	Production		Preliminary 1954
		1953	1954				Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	
CLASS 1, FLUE-CURED:									
Virginia	11	1,166	1,120	1,166	1,300	118,614	113,120	132,600	
North Carolina	11	1,104	1,015	1,104	1,175	297,774	261,670	312,550	
Total Old Belt	11	1,121	1,045	1,121	1,210	416,388	374,950	445,150	
Total Eastern North Carolina Belt	12	1,219	1,360	1,219	1,425	411,216	450,180	475,950	
North Carolina	13	1,190	1,415	1,190	1,300	99,429	120,275	111,800	
South Carolina	13	1,204	1,415	1,204	1,160	146,259	172,630	143,840	
Total South Carolina Belt	13	1,199	1,415	1,199	1,217	245,888	292,905	255,640	
Georgia	14	1,095	1,270	1,095	1,170	105,888	130,810	122,850	
Florida	14	1,005	1,070	1,005	1,290	19,647	22,684	27,606	
Alabama	14	902	1,085	902	1,125	374	651	675	
Total Georgia-Florida Belt	14	1,080	1,235	1,080	1,190	126,689	154,135	151,131	
Total All Flue-cured Types	11-14	1,164	1,245	1,164	1,278	1,199,981	1,272,200	1,327,871	
CLASS 2, FIRE-CURED:									
Total Virginia Belt	21	1,086	930	1,086	1,175	13,011	9,207	11,750	
Kentucky	22	1,057	910	1,057	1,200	11,583	7,735	10,680	
Tennessee	22	1,172	1,165	1,172	1,300	29,446	23,067	25,740	
Total Hopkinsville-Clarksville Belt	22	1,136	1,086	1,136	1,269	41,029	30,802	36,420	
Kentucky	23	1,042	910	1,042	1,075	13,376	7,280	9,568	
Tennessee	23	1,051	775	1,051	1,050	3,083	1,628	2,415	
Total Paducah-Rayfield Belt	23	1,044	882	1,044	1,070	16,459	8,908	11,983	
Total All Fire-cured Types	21-23	1,104	1,013	1,104	1,205	170,596	48,917	60,153	
CLASS 3, AIR-CURED:									
3A Light Air-cured									
Ohio	31	1,184	1,400	1,184	1,700	16,716	17,920	20,740	
Indiana	31	1,273	1,400	1,273	1,600	13,033	13,020	14,880	
Missouri	31	1,064	940	1,064	1,400	5,975	4,136	5,880	
Kansas	31	1,036	1,100	1,036	1,150	218	110	115	
Virginia	31	1,605	1,500	1,605	1,850	20,617	20,400	23,680	
West Virginia	31	1,202	1,465	1,202	1,550	3,728	4,542	4,495	
North Carolina	31	1,540	1,800	1,540	1,900	16,824	20,520	20,520	
Kentucky	31	1,198	1,340	1,198	1,450	378,730	388,600	391,500	
Tennessee	31	1,289	1,290	1,289	1,350	103,083	100,620	99,900	
Total Burley Belt	31	1,234	1,348	1,234	1,468	558,923	569,868	581,710	
Total Southern Maryland Belt	32	765	825	765	850	35,952	37,125	39,100	
Total All Light Air-cured	31-32	1,190	1,298	1,190	1,404	594,875	606,993	620,810	



## CROP REPORT

as of

November 1, 1954

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE - AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE - WASHINGTON, D. C. November 10, 1954  
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## TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE - Continued

Class and type	Type No.	Yield per acre		Average 1943-52	Preliminary 1954	Production	
		1953	Pounds			1953	Thousand pounds
3B Dark Air-cured							
Indiana	35	1,073	1,100	149	1,350	12,430	14,040
Kentucky	35	1,143	1,125	16,460	1,250	3,938	3,875
Tennessee	35	1,151	1,106	4,771	1,327	16,368	17,915
Total One Sucker	35	1,144	970	21,380	1,250	7,275	8,875
Total Green River Belt (Ky.)	36	1,095	790	12,484	1,025	2,923	4,715
Total Virginia Sun-cured Belt	37	986	1,022	3,174	1,250	26,566	31,505
Total All Dark Air-cured	35-37	1,112		37,039			
CLASS 4, CIGAR FILLER:							
Pennsylvania Seedleaf	41	1,476	1,430	49,012	1,640	34,320	42,640
Total Miami Valley (Ohio)	42-44	1,337	1,300	8,157	1,750	6,110	8,400
Total Cigar Filler Types	41-44	1,456	1,409	57,169	1,657	40,430	51,040
CLASS 5, CIGAR BINDER:							
Massachusetts	51	1,631	1,780	163	1,660	178	166
Connecticut	51	1,605	1,750	14,218	1,430	14,525	13,013
Total Connecticut Valley Broadleaf	51	1,605	1,750	14,382	1,432	14,703	13,179
Massachusetts	52	1,690	1,930	8,585	1,750	9,071	8,575
Connecticut	52	1,620	1,930	3,740	1,780	2,895	2,848
Total Connecticut Valley Havana Seed	52	1,669	1,930	12,325	1,757	11,966	11,423
New York	53	1,328	1,250	729	1,530	125	489
Pennsylvania	53	1,561	1,530	640	1,630	474	489
Total N.Y. and Pa. Havana Seed	53	1,432	1,498	1,369	1,630	599	489
Total Southern Wisconsin	54	1,462	1,510	13,961	1,550	7,248	8,525
Wisconsin	55	1,477	1,350	16,913	1,490	12,555	14,602
Minnesota	55	1,280	1,100	611	1,150	220	230
Total Northern Wisconsin	55	1,469	1,345	17,524	1,483	12,775	14,832
Total Cigar Binder Types	51-55	2/1,536	1,614	27,59,965	1,536	47,291	48,448
CLASS 6, CIGAR WRAPPER:							
Massachusetts	61	1,054	1,350	1,728	1,280	2,160	2,304
Connecticut	61	1,004	1,290	6,950	1,210	7,998	7,744
Total Connecticut Valley Shade-grown	61	1,014	1,302	8,678	1,225	10,158	10,048
Georgia	62	1,122	955	1,008	1,270	1,050	1,270
Florida	62	1,150	1,045	3,914	1,270	3,448	4,699
Total Georgia-Florida Shade-grown	62	1,144	1,022	4,922	1,270	4,498	5,969
Total Cigar Wrapper Types	61-62	1,057	1,201	13,600	1,242	14,656	16,017
Total All Cigar Types	41-62	1,434	1,458	130,734	1,536	102,377	115,505
CLASS 7, MISCELLANEOUS							
Louisiana Perique	72	573	670	203	760	168	190
UN I T E D S T A T E S	All	1,183	1,259	2,033,432	1,321	2,057,221	2,156,034

Includes type 24 through 1040 2/1040-1049 type 56 through 1049



**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE**

**CROP REPORT**

as of

**CROP REPORTING BOARD**

Washington, D. C.

November 10, 1954

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

November 1, 1954

PEANUTS PICKED AND THRESHED

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1953	Preliminary	Average	1953	Preliminary
	1943-52	1953	1954	1943-52	1953	1954
	Pounds			Thousand pounds		
Va.	1,380	1,990	1,750	202,623	218,900	185,500
N.C.	1,139	1,530	1,550	300,811	270,810	261,950
Tenn.	778	600	700	5,098	1,800	2,100
TOTAL (Va.-						
N.C. area)	1,222	1,695	1,617	508,532	491,510	449,550
S.C.	676	780	650	17,612	7,800	7,800
Ga.	753	990	600	682,830	530,640	316,200
Fla.	724	975	730	62,142	54,600	39,420
Ala.	754	930	575	302,551	199,950	119,600
Miss.	352	400	300	4,930	2,400	1,800
TOTAL (S.E.						
area)	746	966	601	1,070,064	795,390	484,820
Ark.	399	325	250	4,335	1,625	1,250
Okla.	486	960	300	104,340	114,240	37,500
Texas	459	600	315	282,635	179,400	92,295
N.Mex.	988	1,250	1,200	8,239	6,250	6,000
TOTAL (S.W.						
area)	472	704	320	401,270	301,515	137,045
UNITED STATES	742	1,031	708	1,979,865	1,588,415	1,071,415

BEANS, DRY EDIBLE 1/

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1953	Preliminary	Average	1953	Preliminary
	1943-52	1953	1954	1943-52	1953	1954
	Pounds			Thousand bags 2/		
Maine	909	1,100	770	63	99	46
New York	1,036	1,150	950	1,416	1,518	1,378
Michigan	896	1,050	820	4,192	3,906	3,690
Total N. E.	922	1,077	851	5,690	5,523	5,114
Nebraska	1,516	1,850	1,550	1,014	1,258	1,209
Montana	1,396	1,750	1,700	262	175	255
Idaho	1,712	1,900	1,700	2,368	2,850	2,805
Wyoming	1,365	1,550	1,400	1,125	946	924
Washington	1,444	1,800	2,200	113	414	902
Total N. W.	1,554	1,809	1,670	4,893	5,643	6,025
Colorado	724	1,015	850	2,007	2,274	1,980
New Mexico	283	300	600	384	150	216
Arizona	505	525	550	62	42	50
Utah	503	650	400	45	52	52
Total S. W.	587	868	790	2,501	2,518	2,298
California:						
Large Lima	1,521	1,857	1,900	1,212	1,263	1,387
Baby Lima	1,552	1,950	1,800	1,061	702	720
Other	1,201	1,377	1,300	2,243	2,405	2,743
Total California	1,347	1,565	1,497	4,516	4,430	4,850
United States	1,037	1,296	1,161	17,600	18,114	18,357

1/ Includes beans grown for seed.

2/ Bags of 100 pounds (uncleaned).



### SUGAR BEETS

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1953	Preliminary 1954	Average	1953	Preliminary
	1943-52			1943-52		
		Short tons			Thousand short tons	
Ohio	9.7	12.9	14.5	172	178	246
Mich.	8.9	11.8	11.0	606	570	748
Wis.	9.7	9.4	11.0	109	84	143
Minn.	9.9	10.5	11.0	400	670	759
N.Dak.	10.2	9.5	11.3	201	330	418
S.Dak.	10.4	8.3	12.5	49	39	62
Nebr.	12.7	15.3	14.0	677	789	868
Kans.	9.9	6.1	9.5	57	30	66
Mont.	11.7	13.4	13.0	709	586	702
Idaho	16.7	19.4	19.0	1,120	1,459	1,634
Wyo.	12.2	14.9	13.5	387	504	513
Colo.	14.1	16.9	13.5	1,864	1,956	1,647
Utah	14.4	16.2	15.5	473	435	512
Wash.	20.6	23.2	23.0	324	723	782
Oreg.	19.1	23.0	23.0	324	387	391
Calif. 1/	17.5	19.6	20.0	2,334	3,289	4,220
Other States	10.9	14.5	11.9	71	55	71
U.S.	13.78	16.2	15.2	2,877	12,084	13,782

1/Relates to year of harvest.

### SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SLED

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1953	Preliminary 1954	Average	1953	Preliminary
	1943-52			1943-52		
		Short tons			Thousand short tons	
La.	19.0	20.6	20.0	5,370	6,192	5,540
Fla.	30.5	32.6	34.0	1,088	1,469	1,343
Total	20.3	22.1	21.7	6,458	7,661	6,883



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
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CROP REPORT

as of  
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APPLES, COMMERCIAL CROP 1/

Production 2/

Area and State	Average 1943-52:	1952	1953	Preliminary 1954
Thousand bushels				
Eastern States:				
North Atlantic:				
Maine	891	700	1,162	740
New Hampshire	854	474	1,115	800
Vermont	760	643	1,015	880
Massachusetts	2,387	1,224	2,888	2,180
Rhode Island	186	102	230	175
Connecticut	1,168	973	1,414	1,500
New York	14,009	11,395	13,120	15,485
New Jersey	2,380	1,911	2,220	2,680
Pennsylvania	6,074	4,590	4,100	6,070
Total North Atlantic	28,710	22,012	27,264	30,510
South Atlantic:				
Delaware	378	186	270	237
Maryland	1,177	1,192	848	1,485
Virginia	8,897	9,577	6,417	10,830
West Virginia	3,558	3,770	3,176	4,890
North Carolina	1,172	2,053	873	1,900
Total South Atlantic	15,183	16,778	11,584	19,342
Total Eastern States	43,893	38,790	38,848	49,852
Central States:				
North Central:				
Ohio	3,060	2,491	2,620	3,240
Indiana	1,350	1,069	1,178	1,204
Illinois	3,088	2,184	2,542	2,400
Michigan	6,698	5,508	8,200	5,650
Wisconsin	1,026	1,238	1,008	1,000
Minnesota	183	182	240	230
Iowa	163	214	205	141
Missouri	1,155	799	800	1,000
Nebraska	74	72	65	64
Kansas	377	207	174	206
Total North Central	17,174	13,964	17,032	15,135
South Central:				
Kentucky	315	308	281	381
Tennessee	374	380	342	376
Arkansas	514	270	124	257
Total South Central	1,203	958	747	1,014
Total Central States	18,377	14,922	17,779	16,149
Western States:				
Montana	161	100	54	80
Idaho	1,585	1,659	1,344	1,230
Colorado	1,346	1,320	840	1,450
New Mexico	667	693	103	760
Utah	445	325	319	370
Washington	28,232	22,780	24,350	22,700
Oregon	2,774	2,700	2,040	2,675
California	8,324	9,200	7,200	8,450
Total Western States	43,532	38,777	36,250	37,715
Total 35 States	105,802	92,489	92,877	103,716

1/Estimates of the commercial crop refer to the total production of apples in the commercial apple areas of each State. 2/For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.



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PEARS				
Production <sup>1/</sup>				
State	Average	1952	1953	Preliminary
	1943-52			1954
Thousand bushels				
Mass.	39	32	45	22
Conn.	45	49	50	45
N.Y.	556	396	462	285
Pa.	229	186	151	185
Ohio	198	162	145	150
Ind.	111	31	70	72
Ill.	246	152	226	216
Mich.	693	1,036	1,260	875
Mo.	157	120	99	125
Kans.	74	49	34	62
Va.	138	137	74	125
W.Va.	56	63	36	81
N.C.	158	172	134	125
S.C.	72	36	59	37
Ga.	269	221	225	160
Fla.	129	110	87	90
Ky.	92	93	82	101
Tenn.	114	118	105	151
Ala.	181	99	117	116
Miss.	214	162	189	110
Ark.	130	56	102	59
La.	145	110	110	79
Okla.	116	40	129	31
Texas	291	106	325	105
Idaho	59	72	52	59
Colo.	192	208	150	230
Utah	180	276	84	290
Wash., all	6,733	4,944	6,470	5,500
Bartlett	4,962	3,600	4,680	4,000
Other	1,771	1,344	1,790	1,500
Oreg., all	5,164	5,618	5,925	3,965
Bartlett	2,049	2,230	2,367	1,400
Other	3,115	3,388	3,558	2,565
Calif., all	13,668	16,043	12,084	16,876
Bartlett	12,022	14,543	10,251	15,001
Other	1,646	1,500	1,833	1,875
U.S.	2/30,466	30,947	29,081	30,327

<sup>1/</sup>For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

<sup>2/</sup>U.S. average includes estimated production for Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Iowa, Nebraska, Delaware, Maryland, New Mexico, Arizona, and Nevada for 1943. Estimates of production in those States were discontinued beginning with the 1944 crop.



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## GRAPES

State	Production <sup>1/</sup>			
	Average	1952	1953	Preliminary
	1943-52			1954
Tons				
N.Y.	56,120	62,300	67,200	76,800
N.J.	1,540	1,000	1,100	1,200
Pa.	17,080	18,000	17,000	23,000
Ohio	13,090	13,700	16,500	16,000
Ind.	1,510	1,100	700	700
Ill.	2,440	1,800	2,200	2,000
Mich.	30,940	39,600	49,500	41,000
Iowa	2,520	2,000	2,200	2,000
Mo.	4,070	3,600	2,700	2,700
Kans.	1,570	800	600	500
Va.	1,305	1,100	900	1,000
W.Va.	1,020	900	600	700
N.C.	3,530	2,700	2,500	2,600
S.C.	1,220	1,200	1,200	900
Ga.	1,960	1,900	1,600	1,400
Ark.	9,500	8,500	3,000	5,400
Ariz.	1,450	2,800	4,100	3,600
Wash.	21,400	33,100	46,100	32,500
Oreg.	1,440	1,300	1,300	1,100
Calif., all	2,775,900	2,967,000	2,475,000	2,490,000
Wine varieties	593,500	656,000	523,000	610,000
Table varieties	595,500	657,000	445,000	572,000
Raisin varieties	1,586,900	1,654,000	1,507,000	1,308,000
Raisins <sup>2/</sup>	262,680	287,800	231,000	-----
Not dried	536,200	503,000	583,000	-----
U.S.	3/2,951,090	3,164,400	2,696,000	2,705,100

<sup>1/</sup>For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

<sup>2/</sup>Dried basis: 1 ton of raisins equivalent to about 4 tons of fresh grapes.

<sup>3/</sup>U.S. average includes estimated production for Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Delaware, Maryland, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Oklahoma, Texas, Idaho, Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah for 1943. Estimates of production in those States were discontinued beginning with the 1944 crop.



## CROP REPORT

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## CITRUS FRUITS

CROP	AND	STATE	Condition Nov. 1	1/	Production 1/	Indicates		
			Average: 1953	1954	Average: 1952	1953	1954	
			1943-52	1943-52	1943-52	1943-52	1943-52	
ORANGES:			Percent		Thousand boxes			
California, all			77	66	80	46,385	46,030	32,360
Navels & miscellaneous 2/			75	73	81	17,080	16,630	14,460
Valencias			78	62	80	29,305	29,400	17,900
Florida, all			71	73	74	58,580	72,200	91,300
Temples			--	--	4/ 1,010	1,700	2,200	2,400
Other Early & midseason			72	74	77	31,381	40,600	48,000
Valencias			70	71	70	26,290	29,900	41,100
Texas, all			59	53	75	3,211	1,000	900
Early & midseason 2/			4/ 53	53	76	2,035	700	675
Valencias			4/ 50	52	71	1,176	300	225
Arizona, all			73	78	81	1,016	900	1,170
Navels & misc. 2/			4/ 71	79	81	516	400	550
Valencias			4/ 69	77	80	500	500	620
Louisiana, all 2/			62	55	77	271	50	100
5 States 5/			74	69	77	109,464	120,180	125,830
Total Early & midseason 6/			--	--	--	52,193	60,080	65,985
Total Valencias			--	--	--	57,271	60,100	59,845
TANGERINES:								
Florida			66	67	73	4,410	4,900	5,000
All oranges & tangerines:								
5 States 5/			--	--	--	113,874	125,080	130,830
GRAPEFRUIT:								
Florida, all			63	72	62	30,340	32,500	42,000
Seedless			65	73	69	14,170	17,100	21,900
Other			61	70	55	16,170	15,400	20,100
Texas, all			50	50	73	13,631	400	1,200
Arizona, all			73	76	80	3,260	3,000	2,670
California, all			78	74	77	2,803	2,460	2,450
Desert Valleys			80	82	77	1,061	830	1,050
Other			77	69	77	1,742	1,630	1,400
4 States 5/			59	64	68	50,034	38,360	48,320
LEMONS:								
California 5/			76	79	81	12,493	12,590	15,900

1/Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year. In California picking usually extends from about October 1 to December 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about October 1 and ends in early summer, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and/or not utilized on account of economic conditions. In 1952 and 1953, estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 boxes): 1952--California Navel and Miscellaneous oranges, 138; Valencias, 305; grapefruit, Desert Valleys, 2; 1953--California Navel and Miscellaneous oranges, 273; Valencias, 200; Florida tangerines, 500; grapefruit, seedless, 300; other 1,000.

2/Includes small quantities of tangerines. 3/First report of production from 1954 bloom for California Valencia oranges and grapefruit in "other" areas will be issued in December.

4/Short-time average. 5/Net content of box varies. In California and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 77 lb. and grapefruit 65 lb. in the Desert Valleys; 68 lb. for California grapefruit in other areas; in Florida and other States, oranges, including tangerines, 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb.; California lemons, 79 lb.; Florida limes, 80 lb. 6/In California and Arizona, Navels and Miscellaneous.



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**PECANS**

State	Improved varieties 1/			Production		
	Average			Wild and seedling pecans		
	1943-52	1953	Preliminary 1954	1943-52	1953	Preliminary 1954
Thousand pounds						
N.C.	2,072	3,175	1,580	233	605	280
S.C.	2,523	5,580	3,000	431	1,100	500
Ga.	28,853	46,500	16,600	5,518	10,100	4,400
Fla.	2,447	4,000	2,250	1,728	3,300	1,500
Ala.	11,371	24,000	7,700	2,577	6,000	1,800
Miss.	3,811	7,050	2,120	3,769	10,000	3,180
Ark.	728	1,600	957	3,281	9,050	2,233
La.	2,928	6,000	3,100	9,597	18,000	9,400
Okla.	1,416	1,600	1,100	17,584	26,000	13,900
Texas	4,320	3,400	3,200	28,145	24,600	17,800
U.S.	2/60,477	102,905	41,607	2/73,098	108,755	54,993

State	Production		
	All Pecans		
	Average 1943-52	1953	Preliminary 1954
Thousand pounds			
N.C.	2,305	3,780	1,860
S.C.	2,954	6,680	3,500
Ga.	34,371	56,600	21,000
Fla.	4,176	7,300	3,750
Ala.	13,948	30,000	9,500
Miss.	7,580	17,050	5,300
Ark.	4,009	10,650	3,190
La.	12,525	24,000	12,500
Okla.	19,000	27,600	15,000
Texas	32,465	28,000	21,000
U.S.	2/133,575	211,660	96,600

1/Budded, grafted, or topworked varieties.

2/U.S. averages include estimated production for Illinois and Missouri for 1943. Estimates of production in those States were discontinued beginning with the 1944 crop.



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POTATOES 1/

GROUP and STATE	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	Preliminary	Average	Preliminary		
	1943-52	1953	1954	1943-52	1953	1954
LATE STATES:		Bushels		Thousand bushels		
Maine	373	370	340	62,995	57,720	49,980
N.H.	218	255	250	1,178	1,071	850
Vt.	172	190	195	1,243	779	722
Mass.	199	240	250	2,935	2,088	2,075
R.I.	231	285	275	1,310	1,282	1,100
Conn.	232	280	330	3,032	2,688	2,937
N.Y., L.I.	283	320	360	16,824	17,600	18,360
N.Y., Up. State	201	260	280	16,481	13,260	12,600
Pa.	189	210	245	19,147	13,020	14,210
W. Va.	98	90	115	2,251	1,350	1,610
9 Eastern	264.1	299.5	304.2	127,326	110,858	104,444
Ohio	176	200	230	6,737	4,800	5,060
Ind.	171	245	245	3,713	3,062	3,185
Ill.	91	75	100	1,226	412	500
Mich.	141	185	180	15,416	10,730	8,820
Wis.	146	235	230	12,562	14,335	11,960
Minn.	139	160	190	16,211	12,480	15,010
Iowa	112	90	100	2,008	630	600
N. Dak.	156	165	195	19,484	15,510	18,525
S. Dak.	107	150	140	2,319	1,875	1,540
9 Central	145.1	181.1	196.4	79,676	63,834	65,200
Nebr.	188	209	190	9,592	5,852	4,560
Mont.	179	215	220	2,448	2,258	2,156
Idaho	261	300	275	41,454	45,900	42,075
Wyo.	190	230	230	1,873	1,403	1,495
Colo.	269	335	325	17,939	18,090	16,250
N. Mex.	107	125	130	251	75	78
Utah	206	245	250	3,066	3,430	3,250
Nev.	226	320	330	501	544	561
Wash.	330	400	420	10,573	11,200	11,760
Oreg.	284	320	320	11,622	11,840	12,480
Calif. 1/	346	360	360	13,759	15,120	15,840
11 Western	261.4	308.6	299.0	113,079	115,712	110,505
29 LATE STATES	218.8	264.6	268.1	320,151	290,404	280,149
INTERMEDIATE STATES:						
N. J.	218	265	250	10,698	6,519	5,675
Del.	123	269	209	447	1,775	1,191
Md.	127	132	129	1,594	871	787
Va.	152	175	148	8,104	6,300	4,588
Ky.	91	87	85	2,830	1,479	1,445
Mo.	108	62	95	2,351	682	1,026
Kans.	91	38	67	1,156	133	248
7 INTERMEDIATE STATES	149.4	168.7	154.2	27,181	17,759	14,960
36 LATE & INTERMEDIATE	211.5	256.2	258.4	347,332	308,163	295,109



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POTATOES 1/(Continued)

GROUP and STATE:	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1943-52	1953	Preliminary 1954	Average 1943-52	1953	Preliminary 1954
<u>EARLY STATES:</u>		<u>Bushels</u>			<u>Thousand bushels</u>	
N.C.	134	133	145	9,095	2/ 6,118	5,800
S.C.	117	127	148	2,124	1,651	1,628
Ga.	73	76	79	1,022	456	395
Fla.	180	243	300	5,048	2/ 10,206	9,810
Tenn.	87	80	98	2,658	1,280	1,372
Ala.	106	161	157	3,924	2/ 6,118	3,925
Miss.	67	63	95	1,300	441	618
Ark.	82	52	84	2,337	494	714
La.	61	86	77	1,671	998	855
Okla.	74	57	87	1,065	200	304
Texas	101	108	105	3,818	2/ 2,484	2,100
Ariz.	300	397	322	1,498	2,342	1,513
Calif. 1/	395	390	400	26,135	2/ 32,760	22,800
<u>13 EARLY STATES</u>	<u>162.7</u>	<u>214.6</u>	<u>216.9</u>	<u>61,695</u>	<u>65,548</u>	<u>51,834</u>
<u>U.S.</u>	<u>202.3</u>	<u>247.8</u>	<u>251.2</u>	<u>409,027</u>	<u>373,711</u>	<u>346,943</u>

1/Early and late crops shown separately for California; combined for all other States. 2/Includes the following quantities of commercial early potatoes not marketed (1,000 bushels); N.C., 105; Fla., 364; Ala., 1,288; Texas, 494; Calif., 2,869.

SWEETPOTATOES

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1943-52	1953	Preliminary 1954	Average 1943-52	1953	Preliminary 1954
		<u>Bushels</u>			<u>Thousand bushels</u>	
N.J.	144	163	174	2,245	2,445	2,784
Ind.	120	50	105	130	15	32
Ill.	93	60	85	205	60	85
Iowa	101	70	90	134	70	90
Mo.	100	65	75	477	130	112
Kans.	100	50	70	165	40	63
Del.	128	165	130	112	66	39
Md.	149	195	170	1,100	1,170	1,020
Va.	120	150	135	2,545	2,850	2,700
N.C.	106	105	90	5,983	4,725	3,600
S.C.	95	95	60	4,576	2,565	1,380
Ga.	76	83	40	4,711	2,158	1,000
Fla.	67	70	60	819	840	660
Ky.	86	72	84	938	288	378
Tenn.	97	80	85	2,401	880	1,105
Ala.	79	70	50	3,947	1,190	800
Miss.	83	77	52	3,861	1,309	884
Ark.	78	60	53	1,193	342	318
La.	94	91	95	9,418	8,736	9,025
Okla.	68	90	75	429	225	225
Texas	77	85	45	4,047	2,550	1,485
Calif.	110	120	125	1,201	1,320	1,500
<u>U.S.</u>	<u>92.9</u>	<u>97.2</u>	<u>84.8</u>	<u>50,637</u>	<u>33,974</u>	<u>29,285</u>



## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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Washington, D. C.

## CROP REPORT

as of

## CROP REPORTING BOARD

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## PASTURE

TABLE 1			
State	Average	Condition November 1	
	1943-52	1953	1954
		Percent	
Maine	76	67	88
New Hampshire	77	59	91
Vermont	79	61	89
Massachusetts	78	49	89
Rhode Island	77	54	87
Connecticut	71	45	87
New York	77	61	82
New Jersey	69	35	82
Pennsylvania	72	40	78
Ohio	75	43	87
Indiana	77	43	80
Illinois	81	45	74
Michigan	73	62	81
Wisconsin	72	50	83
Minnesota	72	66	80
Iowa	83	48	89
Missouri	74	15	58
North Dakota	72	74	79
South Dakota	78	73	80
Nebraska	79	59	80
Kansas	77	47	59
Delaware	71	54	62
Maryland	73	50	62
Virginia	75	23	50
West Virginia	73	27	86
North Carolina	76	55	49
South Carolina	70	55	31
Georgia	71	69	30
Florida	75	73	58
Kentucky	72	19	74
Tennessee	68	33	50
Alabama	68	52	35
Mississippi	69	46	48
Arkansas	66	26	50
Louisiana	70	47	61
Oklahoma	67	62	38
Texas	65	55	46
Montana	80	80	84
Idaho	84	79	82
Wyoming	83	67	45
Colorado	77	62	51
New Mexico	69	48	56
Arizona	80	73	90
Utah	79	71	73
Nevada	83	82	76
Washington	78	83	89
Oregon	81	89	85
California	74	74	78
U.S.	75	52	62



MILK PRODUCED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/				
State	Average	November 1		
and				
Division	1943-52	1952	1953	1954
Pounds				
Maine	15.2	16.6	17.7	18.1
N.H.	16.4	17.5	18.9	19.8
Vt.	15.0	15.5	17.8	18.3
Mass.	17.8	19.8	19.1	21.8
Conn.	17.7	19.0	19.4	20.8
N.Y.	18.2	19.2	19.3	19.9
N.J.	19.7	20.7	20.5	22.7
Pa.	17.4	18.8	18.8	19.7
N. Atl.	17.66	18.90	19.09	20.05
Ohio	16.2	18.3	17.9	19.4
Ind.	15.1	16.8	16.5	18.4
Ill.	15.2	16.0	16.6	17.4
Mich.	17.7	19.8	19.7	20.1
Wis.	14.9	16.1	16.1	16.9
E.N. Cent.	15.72	17.15	17.15	18.03
Minn.	13.4	15.5	14.8	14.4
Iowa	14.5	15.4	15.6	16.1
Mo.	11.3	11.0	11.9	13.2
N. Dak.	10.9	11.6	11.8	12.3
S. Dak.	10.3	10.9	11.9	11.4
Nebr.	12.5	13.7	14.5	14.7
Kans.	12.7	13.8	14.9	16.3
W.N. Cent.	12.52	13.60	13.99	14.53
Md.	16.0	17.3	18.2	17.3
Va.	13.7	15.7	16.0	15.1
W. Va.	12.6	12.0	12.2	13.1
N.C.	12.6	13.5	13.7	14.3
S.C.	10.9	10.9	11.5	11.4
Ga.	9.1	9.7	9.9	9.4
S. Atl.	12.52	13.44	14.16	13.48
Ky.	11.6	11.3	11.3	12.8
Tenn.	10.3	10.7	10.4	11.2
Ala.	8.8	8.5	9.0	8.6
Miss.	7.0	6.7	6.8	7.7
Ark.	8.0	7.9	7.9	9.2
Okla.	9.1	9.3	10.3	10.6
Texas	7.9	8.2	8.2	9.3
S. Cent.	9.03	9.09	9.42	10.20
Mont.	14.2	14.6	15.0	17.1
Idaho	17.4	20.0	19.5	19.8
Wyo.	15.1	15.6	17.1	17.4
Colo.	14.0	15.6	15.8	16.5
Utah	17.8	20.1	20.4	20.4
Wash.	17.7	19.5	20.1	19.6
Oreg.	15.6	15.2	17.5	16.2
Calif.	18.1	19.0	19.9	21.4
West.	16.56	17.66	18.68	19.01
U.S.	13.70	14.70	15.02	15.67

1/Averages represent daily milk production divided by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry). Figures for New England States and New Jersey are based on combined returns from crop and special dairy reporters; others represent crop reporters only. Averages for some less important dairy States are not shown separately.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

**CROP REPORT**

Washington, D. C.

as of

**CROP REPORTING BOARD**

November 10, 1954

November 1, 1954

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

**OCTOBER EGG PRODUCTION**

State	Number of layers on:		Eggs per		Total eggs produced			
and	hand during October:		100 layers		During October: Jan.-Oct. incl.			
Division:	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954
	Thousands		Number		Millions			
Maine	3,713	3,823	1,578	1,534	59	59	556	580
N.H.	2,386	2,499	1,680	1,587	40	40	370	395
Vt.	908	933	1,618	1,631	15	15	137	156
Mass.	4,930	4,940	1,724	1,752	85	87	776	794
N.I.	559	563	1,674	1,686	9	9	86	87
Conn.	4,095	4,242	1,662	1,705	68	72	607	643
N.Y.	12,325	13,945	1,407	1,572	173	219	1,878	2,021
N.J.	15,808	16,497	1,547	1,566	245	258	2,273	2,446
Pa.	21,780	22,749	1,420	1,519	309	346	2,206	3,435
D.Atl.	66,504	70,191	1,508	1,574	1,003	1,105	9,889	10,557
Ohio	16,312	17,490	1,345	1,361	219	238	2,393	2,482
Ind.	15,545	18,090	1,364	1,417	212	256	2,271	2,499
Ill.	18,280	19,794	1,268	1,314	232	260	2,619	2,735
Mich.	8,974	9,485	1,321	1,327	119	126	1,345	1,433
Wis.	12,038	12,172	1,265	1,302	152	158	1,806	1,795
E.N.Cent.	71,142	77,031	1,313	1,348	924	1,028	10,434	10,944
Minn.	19,213	22,542	1,252	1,293	241	291	3,147	3,303
Iowa	23,896	25,504	1,364	1,395	326	356	3,884	4,084
Mo.	14,521	15,275	1,166	1,110	169	170	2,155	2,219
N.Dak.	3,176	3,186	1,042	967	33	31	479	484
S.Dak.	6,539	7,104	1,082	998	71	71	1,057	1,100
Nebr.	9,641	10,772	1,206	1,190	116	128	1,464	1,533
Kans.	10,625	10,971	1,234	1,209	131	133	1,526	1,504
W.N.Cent.	87,611	95,354	1,241	1,237	1,087	1,180	13,712	14,227
Del.	878	898	1,094	1,048	10	9	113	121
Md.	3,262	3,221	1,166	1,166	38	38	454	477
Va.	6,710	6,754	1,271	1,215	85	82	941	948
W.Va.	2,871	3,045	1,175	1,166	34	36	414	426
N.C.	8,663	8,946	1,159	1,246	100	111	1,153	1,209
S.C.	3,717	3,536	1,054	1,008	39	36	451	451
Ga.	5,952	5,798	1,172	1,190	70	69	762	755
Fla.	2,548	2,680	1,221	1,327	31	36	372	406
S.Atl.	34,601	34,878	1,176	1,196	407	417	4,662	4,793
Ky.	8,328	8,397	1,162	1,104	97	93	1,080	1,090
Tenn.	6,962	6,826	1,051	1,011	73	69	879	838
Ala.	5,402	5,067	1,079	1,048	58	53	656	633
Miss.	4,932	4,917	992	899	49	44	612	611
Ark.	5,252	5,180	961	949	50	49	628	649
La.	2,915	2,786	976	986	28	27	339	357
Okla.	6,380	6,875	1,153	1,147	74	79	888	855
Texas	17,236	19,916	1,203	1,181	207	235	2,352	2,508
S.Cent.	57,407	59,964	1,108	1,082	636	649	7,434	7,541
Mont.	1,512	1,412	1,206	1,252	18	18	215	203
Idaho	1,624	1,658	1,352	1,407	22	23	231	246
Wyo.	588	624	1,355	1,314	8	8	89	92
Colo.	2,340	2,376	1,252	1,175	29	28	320	327
N.Mex.	726	788	1,119	1,094	8	9	100	110
Ariz.	494	512	1,240	1,240	6	6	71	73
Utah	2,220	2,130	1,426	1,488	32	32	352	354
Nev.	142	128	1,240	1,240	2	2	23	20
Wash.	3,853	3,964	1,618	1,739	62	69	630	640
Oreg.	2,740	2,871	1,531	1,575	42	45	454	464
Calif.	19,454	21,827	1,562	1,674	304	365	3,065	3,440
West.	35,693	38,220	1,423	1,580	533	605	5,550	5,969
U.S.	352,965	375,708	1,303	1,329	4,600	4,994	51,681	54,031



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WASHINGTON, D. C.

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